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03/23/00**UTILITY  
PATENT APPLICATION  
TRANSMITTAL**

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

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NORIKO OTANI ET AL.

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**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

**ADDRESS TO:**Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 202311. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)2. ☒ Specification Total Pages **86**3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets **36**4. ☒ Oath or Declaration Total Pages **3**

- a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)  
b. ☒ Unexecuted for information purposes  
c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
**[Note Box 5 below]**

i. ☐ **DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)**  
Signed Statement attached deleting  
inventor(s) named in the prior application, see  
37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of  
the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4c, is considered as  
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6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
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**ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))  
9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney  
(when there is an assignee)  
10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)  
11. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations  
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17 If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_/\_\_\_**18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS**☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Label**05514**

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
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	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(b))	3-3 =	0	X \$ 78.00 =	\$0
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				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$690.00
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19. Small entity status

- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

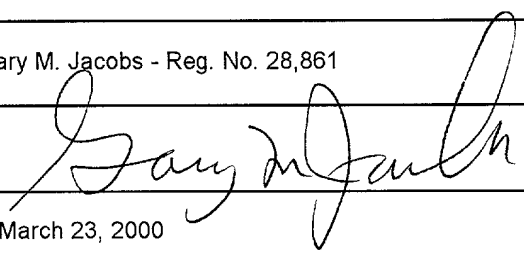
20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 1140.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

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**SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED**

NAME	Gary M. Jacobs - Reg. No. 28,861
SIGNATURE	
DATE	March 23, 2000

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DIVIDING  
DOCUMENT INCLUDING TABLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to document segmentation apparatus and method for dividing a document from content to content, and more particularly it relates to document segmentation apparatus and method for dividing a document including a table or tables.

Related Background Art

In the past, information on a web has been presented as unit of "page", and arrangement and dimension of the page can freely be set by the information presenter. Of course, the information presenter forms the pages on the basis of his information transmitting intention, but, it is not necessary that such pages meet a requirement of a reader.

Accordingly, even when a series of topics or subjects which are judged to have close relation by the presenter are gathered in one page, the reader may not want such relation, and, if only one of plural subjects is useful, information of the other subjects may be obstacle when required information is retrieved. Particularly, in mobile equipments having an

information presenting space, a function for displaying only required information is important.

Thus, it is important that documents to be displayed are divided from content to content (segmentation) in advance and only a portion which is requested by the reader can be presented. In almost all of web pages, contents are written by using Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) which is a language to compose web pages. Although the HTML is a language for describing the structure of the document, it is difficult to describe details of theoretical structure by using the HTML, and a main role of the HTML is to designate an layout in the browse.

However, it is considered that the viewpoint of the information presenter is reflected to the layout of the page. Thus, there has been proposed a technique in which the page is divided on the basis of tags of HTML in order to generate segments which reflect the intention of the information presenter.

In such a technique, a table between <TABLE> tag and </TABLE> tag is judged as one meaningful group and is formed as one segment. However, the table frequently include a plurality of information which assume a relatively great space.

Further, the table can be categorized tables in general meaning or for designating the layout of image or text. In both bases, tags are used in quite

different ways.

Furthermore, when the table describes the simple table, a set of data is represented in a column or in a row, or there is a column (or row) with item name or  
5 not; namely, the table has various styles.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to divide a table into a plurality of segments on the basis of  
10 contents thereof.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a table in a document from content to content, by analyzing the table to be processed to judge whether the table is a table describing a table in general  
15 meaning or a table as a tool of layout and by generating segments accordingly.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a table in general meaning into data segments on the basis of the style of the table in general  
20 meaning when the table describes a table in general meaning.

A still further object of the present invention is to generate segments on the basis of groups of contents when a table is used to obtain layout of image or text.

25 According to one aspect, the present invention which achieves these objectives relates to a document segmentation apparatus comprising table analyzing means

for generating cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in a document to be processed, table type  
5 judging means for judging a table type with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors generated by the table analyzing means, first segment generating means for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table describing a  
10 table, and second segment generating means for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table for layout.

According to another aspect, the present invention which achieves these objectives relates to a document  
15 segmentation method comprising a table analyzing step for generating cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in a document to be processed, a table type  
20 judging step for judging a table type with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors generated by the table analyzing step, a first segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table describing a table, and a second  
25 segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table for layout.

According to still another aspect, the present

invention which achieves these objectives relates to a computer-readable storage medium storing a document segmentation program for controlling a computer to perform document segmentation, the program comprising

5 codes for causing the computer to perform a table analyzing step for generating cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in a document to be processed, a

10 table type judging step for judging a table type with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors generated by the table analyzing step, a first segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table describing a

15 table, and a second segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table for layout.

Other objectives and advantages besides those discussed above shall be apparent to those skilled in

20 the art from the description of a preferred embodiments of the invention which follows. In the description, reference is made to accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof, and which illustrate examples of the invention. Such examples, however, are not exhaustive

25 of the various embodiments of the inventions, and therefore reference is made to claims which follow the description for determining the scope of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a functional construction of a document segmentation apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a hardware construction of the document segmentation apparatus according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the document segmentation processing according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining maximum distance algorithm;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing a functional construction according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing a functional construction according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing a functional construction according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a view showing an example of a table in an HTML document;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing a functional construction according to a fifth embodiment of the



present invention;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram showing a construction of a table type judgement part according to the fifth embodiment;

5 Fig. 11 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a table type judgement processing according to the fifth embodiment;

Fig. 12 is a view showing an example of a table in an HTML document;

10 Fig. 13 is a block diagram showing a construction of a table type judgement part according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a table type judgement processing according to the sixth  
15 embodiment;

Fig. 15 is a view showing an example of a table in an HTML document;

Fig. 16 is a block diagram showing a construction of a table type judgement part according to a seventh  
20 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a table type judgement processing according to the seventh embodiment;

Fig. 18 is a block diagram showing a construction of a table type judgement part according to an eighth  
25 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a

table type judgement processing according to the eighth embodiment;

Fig. 20 is a block diagram showing a construction of a table type judgement part according to a ninth  
5 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 21 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a table type judgement processing according to the ninth embodiment;

Fig. 22 is a block diagram showing a construction  
10 of a table type judgement part according to a tenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 23 is a flow chart showing a procedure of a table type judgement processing according to the tenth embodiment;

Fig. 24 is a view showing an example of a table in  
15 an HTML document;

Fig. 25 is a block diagram showing a functional construction of a document segmentation apparatus according to an eleventh embodiment of the present  
20 invention;

Fig. 26 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the document segmentation processing according to the eleventh embodiment;

Fig. 27 is a flow chart showing a procedure for  
25 HTML table reformation according to the eleventh embodiment;

Fig. 28 is a view showing an example of a table in

an HTML document;

Figs. 29A, 29B, 29C, 29D and 29E are flow charts showing a procedure for HTML table reformation according to a twelfth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E and 30F are views showing example of multi-row/multi-column tables;

Figs. 31A, 31B, 31C and 31D are flow charts showing a procedure for HTML table reformation according to a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Figs. 32A, 32B and 32C are views showing an example of a composite table;

Fig. 33 is a block diagram showing a construction of an HTML table reformation part according to a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 34 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the HTML table reformation processing according to the fourteenth embodiment;

Fig. 35 is a block diagram showing a construction of an HTML table reformation part according to a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 36 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the HTML table reformation processing according to the fifteenth embodiment;

Fig. 37 is a block diagram showing a construction of an HTML table reformation part according to a

sixteenth embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 38 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the HTML table reformation processing according to the sixteenth embodiment;

5 Fig. 39 is a block diagram showing a construction of an HTML table reformation part according to a seventeenth embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 40 is a flow chart showing a procedure of the HTML table reformation processing according to the  
10 seventeenth embodiment.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will now be explained in connection with preferred embodiments thereof with  
15 reference to the accompanying drawings.  
[First Embodiment]

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a functional construction of a document segmentation apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present  
20 invention. In Fig. 1, an HTML table storage part 101 serves to hold or store a table (portion between <table> and </table>) in the HTML document to be processed.

A table analysis part 102 serves to analyze the  
25 table stored in the HTML table storage part 101 and to generate cell position data representing a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors

representing characteristics of the cells.

The cell vector is determined by height and width of the cell, a displaying position of contents, a background color, length and character type of a text  
5 in the cell, and magnitude and shape of an image in the cell. The dimension of the cell is (number of images in cell  $\times$  4 + 17) dimensions, and each component is a real number greater than 0 and smaller than 1. When it is assumed that the image which firstly appears in the  
10 cell is image<sub>1</sub>, k-th component v(k) of the cell vector v is defined as follows:

- v(0) : when a kind of a tag is <TH> (cell representing item name), 1.0, and when <TD> (cell representing data), 0.0
- 15 v(1) : when rowspan (row width) is below 4, rowspan  $\times$  0.25, and when the rowspan is above 4, 1.0
- v(2) : when colspan (column width) is below 4, colspan  $\times$  0.25, and when the colspan is  
20 above 4, 1.0
- v(3) : when nowrap (no line space) is designated, 1.0, and when not designated, 0.0
- v(4) : when align (lateral position) is not  
25 designated, 0.0, and when left (left end), 0.2, and when center (central position), 0.4, and when right (right end), 0.6, and when justify (uniform), 0.8, and when others,

1.0

- 5 v(5) : when valign (vertical position) is not  
designated, 0.0, and when top (upper end),  
0.2, and when middle (center), 0.4, when  
bottom (lower end), 0.6, and when baseline,  
0.8, and when others, 1.0
- 10 v(6) : when bgcolor (background color) is not  
designated, 0.0, and when not designated by  
16-scale code, 0.0, and when designated by  
16-scale code, bgcolor/0xFFFF
- v(7) : before ninth row, (row number)  $\times$  0.1, and  
after tenth row, 1.0
- v(8) : before 99-th column, (column number)  $\times$  0.01,  
and after 100-th column, 1.0
- 15 v(9) : when the number of line spaces (<BR>) is  
below 5, (<BR> number)  $\times$  0.2, and when <BR>  
number is above 5, 1.0
- 20 v(10) : when the number of characters in text is  
below 100, (number of characters)  $\times$  0.01,  
and when above 100, 1.0
- v(11) : (number of numerals in text)/(total number of  
characters in text)
- v(12) : (number of alphabets in text)/(total number  
of characters in text)
- 25 v(13) : (number of Kanji in text)/(total number of  
characters in text)
- v(14) : (number of Katakana in text)/(total number of

characters in text)

v(15) : (number of Hiragana in text)/(total number of  
characters in text)

v(16) : when there is punctuation point "。" or "。"),  
5 1.0, and when no punctuation point, 0.0

v(13+i×4) : when an area of image<sub>1</sub> is below 150000,  
(area)/150000, and when above 150000, 1.0

v(14+i×4) : when a height of image<sub>1</sub> is below 300,  
(height)/300, and when above 300, 1.0

10 v(15+i×4) : when a width of image<sub>1</sub> is below 500,  
(width)/500, and when above 500, 1.0

v(16+i×4) : among character rows representing URL of  
page containing this table, a ratio of  
partial character rows common to URL of  
15 image<sub>1</sub>. For example, if an image  
"./image/hoge.gif" is included in a  
page "http://hogehoge.aaa.bbbbbb.co.jp:  
8080/hogel/hoge2/hoge.html (length of URL  
is 58), when the image is rewritten to  
20 fullpass URL, since "http://hogehoge.aaa.  
bbbbbb.co.jp:8080/hogel/image/hoge.gif" is  
obtained, the common character row becomes  
"http://hogehoge.aaa.bbbbbb.co.jp:8080/  
hogel/". Since this length is 43, a value  
25 of this component becomes  $43 \div 58 = 0$ ,  
i.e., 741.

A cell vector storage part 103 is a cell position

data storage part for storing cell position data generated by the table analysis part 102. A cell vector storage part 104 serves to store the cell vectors generated by the table analysis part 102.

5           A table type judgement part 105 serves to judge a type of the table with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage part 104 and to instruct a cut direction determination  
10           part 107 or a cell cluster generation part 111 to start the processing in dependence upon the table type. There are seven table types from table I to table VII which will be described below.

          table I : heights and widths of all of the cells are  
15           1, and the cells in first column/n-th row and n-th column/first row are all <TH> or same background color.

          table II : heights and widths of all of the cells are  
          1, and the cells in first column/n-th row and  
20           n-th column/first row (except for first column/first row) are all <TH> or same background color.

          table III : heights and widths of all of the cells are  
          1, and the cells in first column/n-th row are all  
          <TH> or same background color.

25           table IV : heights and widths of all of the cells are  
          1, and the cells in first column/n-th row (except for first column/first row) are all <TH> or same



background color.

table V : heights and widths of all of the cells are 1, and the cells in n-th column/first row are all <TH> or same background color.

5 table VI : heights and widths of all of the cells are 1, and the cells in n-th column/first row (except for first column/first row) are all <TH> or same background color.

table VII : tables other than table I to table VI.

10 In the above, the tables I to VI are tables showing tables as they are and the table VII is a table used as a tool for the purpose of layout. When the table type is any one of the tables I to VI, the cut direction determination part 107 is instructed to  
15 start the processing, and when the table type is the table VII, the cell cluster generation part is instructed to start the processing.

A table type storage part 106 serves to store the table type determined by the table type judgement part  
20 105.

When the cut direction determination part 107 is instructed to start the processing by the table type judgement part 105, the part 107 judges whether each data is expressed by column or row in the table  
25 describing "table", with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell vectors stored in the cell

vector storage part 104, thereby determining the table division direction.

A score  $S_h(T)$  when a table  $T$  of  $N$ -th column/ $M$ -th row is divided on the basis of column and a score  $S_v(T)$  when the table  $T$  of  $N$ -th column/ $M$ -th row is divided on the basis of row are defined as follows. In the following description,  $\cos(v_{i,j}, v_{k,l})$  represents a cosine value between a table cell vector  $v_{i,j}$  in  $i$ -th column/ $j$ -th row and a table cell vector  $v_{k,l}$  in  $k$ -th column/ $l$ -th row.

However, these are values calculated only when there are both the data of cell in the  $i$ -th column/ $j$ -th row and data of cell in the  $k$ -th column/ $l$ -th row, and if either of both data is not existed, the value becomes zero.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{exist}(i,j) &= 1 \quad (\text{data is existed in the cell in} \\ &\quad \text{the } i\text{-th column}/j\text{-th row}) \\ &0 \quad (\text{data is not existed in the cell} \\ &\quad \text{in the } i\text{-th column}/j\text{-th row}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{count}_h &= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{k=j+1}^M \text{exist}(i,j) \times \text{exist}(i,k) \\ \text{count}_v &= \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{l=j+1}^N \text{exist}(i,j) \times \text{exist}(l,j) \\ S_h(T) &= \frac{1}{\text{count}_h} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{k=j+1}^M \cos(v_{i,j}, v_{i,k}) \\ S_v(T) &= \frac{1}{\text{count}_v} \sum_{j=1}^M \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{l=j+1}^N \cos(v_{i,j}, v_{l,j}) \end{aligned}$$

Since the dimension of the table cell vectors is determined by the number of images includes in the

cells in i-th column/j-th row and k-th column/l-th  
row, the cosine value is calculated by adding  
component having a value of zero to the lower table  
cell vectors so that the dimensions of both vectors  
5 becomes the same.

$S_h(T)$  is an average cosine value between two cell  
table cell vectors in the same column, and  $S_v(T)$  is an  
average cosine value between two cell table cell  
vectors in the same row. Since the cosine values of  
10 the two table cell vectors can be regarded as  
similarity of cells, it is said that  $S_h(T)$  is average  
similarity between the cells in the same segment when  
the table id divided from column to column and  $S_v(T)$  is  
average similarity between the cells in the same  
15 segment when the table id divided from row to row.

Since it is better that the similarity between  
the cells in the same segment is low in order to  
incorporate various data in the cells, it is judged  
that when  $S_h(T) \leq S_v(T)$  the table T should be divided  
20 from column to column and when  $S_h(T) > S_v(T)$  the table  
T should be divided from row to row.

A cut direction storage part 108 serves to store  
the cut directions determined by the cut direction  
determination part 107.

25 A table segment generation part 109 serves to  
generate the segment from the table describing the  
table with reference to the table types stored in the

table type storage part 106 and the cut directions stored in the cut direction storage part 108. When the cut direction is column direction, in the table of table V type, the columns are made to segments as they are, and, in the tables other than the table V type, the segment is formed by combining the first column. When the cut direction is row direction, in the table of table III type, the rows are made to segments as they are, and, in the tables other than the table III type, the segment is formed by combining the first row.

A table segment storage part 110 serves to store the table segment generated by the table segment generation part 109.

A cell cluster storage part 111 serves to effect clustering of cells in the table having the purpose of layout with reference to the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage part 104 when the starting of processing is instructed by the table type determination part 105. Here, sorting of cells is determined by using maximum distance algorithm. Now, clustering procedure of the maximum distance algorithm will be described.

Step 1 : From N (number) sample pattern concurrent  $X (= x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N)$ , any one of sample (for example,  $x_1$ ) is selected and is made as cluster center  $z_1 \in Z$ .

Step 2 : Regarding all of  $x_i \in X$  not included in  $Z$ , among cluster centers  $z_j \in Z$ , a distance  $dx_j$  to the nearest cluster center is calculated. It is assumed that  $x_i$  giving  $\text{Max}\{dx_i\}$  is  $x_0$ .

5 Step 3 : Regarding all of  $z_k \in Z$ , among cluster centers other than  $z_k$ , a distance  $dz_k$  to the furthest cluster center is calculated.

Step 4 : When  $dx_c \geq \text{max}\{dz_k\} \times t$  ( $t = 0.5$  to  $1$ ) is established, it is regarded as a new cluster center, and the algorithm is returned to the  
10 Step 2 to select next cluster center. If  $dx_c < \text{max}\{dz_k\} \times t$  ( $t = 0.5$  to  $1$ ), the algorithm goes to Step 5.

Step 5 : All of  $x_i \in X$  is stored to clusters of the  
15 nearest  $z_j \in Z$ .

An example of a clustering result based on the maximum distance algorithm is shown in Fig. 4.

A cell cluster information storage part 112 serves to store cell cluster information generated by  
20 the cell cluster generation part 111.

A layout segment generation part 113 serves to generate the segments from the table having purpose of layout with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage page 103 and the  
25 cell cluster information stored in the cell cluster information storage part 112.

The merit for arranging the information by

utilizing the types of the tables is that longitudinal and lateral repeating of a certain arrangement pattern can easily be attained. Thus, the arrangement pattern is guessed on the basis of the cell cluster

5 information, and the segment is obtained by combining the cells matched to the pattern, because, when a certain arrangement pattern appears repeatedly, it can be judged that the cells matched to said pattern are resembled meaningly. Details of processing will now  
10 be described.

First of all, a fundamental cell kind is determined, and cells in the fundamental cell kind are regarded as fundamental cells. The fundamental cell kind is selected as a cell kind having least number of  
15 cells among cell kinds including a plurality of same cells. If there are a plurality of cell kinds in question, leftmost or uppermost cell kind is selected.

Then, it is ascertained whether any cell having the same kind of the cell adjacent to the fundamental  
20 cell is adjacent to another fundamental cell or not. If adjacent, the fundamental cells are connected to obtain a new fundamental cell. This procedure is repeated until the cells cannot be interconnected.

When the above-mentioned process is finished, the  
25 fundamental cell and the remaining cells are made to segments, respectively.

A layout segment storage part 114 serves to store

the layout segments generated by the layout segment generation part 113. The table segments stored in the table segment storage part 110 and the layout segments stored in the layout segment storage part 114 are  
5 segments eventually obtained.

Fig. 2 is a view showing a hardware arrangement of the document segmentation apparatus according to the illustrated embodiment.

In Fig. 2, a CPU 201 serves to effect the  
10 processing in accordance with program stored in a ROM 202. The ROM 202 serves to store program performing control procedure which will be described later. A RAM 203 serves to provide storing areas required for operating the cell position data storage part 103,  
15 cell vector storage part 104, table type storage part 106, cut direction storage part 108, cell cluster information storage part 112 and the aforementioned program.

A disk drive device 204 serves to realize the  
20 HTML table storage part 101, table segment storage part 110, and layout segment storage part 114. A buss 205 serves to connect between the above-mentioned elements and permit sending and receiving of data between the elements.

25 Next, a processing operation of the illustrated embodiment will be explained. Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing an operation procedure of the document

segmentation apparatus according to the illustrated embodiment.

In a step S301, the tables stored in the HTML table storage part 101 are analyzed to generate the  
5 cell position data representing the positional relationship between the cells and the cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells. Then, the program goes to a step S302.

In the step S302, the table type is determined  
10 with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage part 104. Then, the program goes to a step S302.

In the step S303, it is judged whether the table  
15 to be processed is the table describing the table or not with reference to the table types stored in the table type storage part 106. If the table is the table describing the table, the program goes to a step S304. If not, the program goes to a step S306.

20 In the step S304, it is determined whether the data in the table describing the table are represented by column or row with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage  
25 part 104, thereby determining the dividing direction of the table. Then, the program goes to a step S305.

In the step S305, the segments are generated from



the table showing the table as it is with reference to the table types stored in the table type storage part 106 and the cut directions stored in the cut direction storage part 108. And, the operation is finished.

5           In the step S306, the cells in the table used as a tool for the purpose of layout are clustered with reference to the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage part 104. Then, the program goes to a step S307.

10           In the step S307, the segments are generated from the table describing the table with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell cluster information stored in the cell cluster information storage part  
15   112. And, the operation is finished.

As mentioned above, by analyzing the table to be processed to judge whether the table is the table describing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments by effecting the  
20   processing for obtaining the target table, the tables in the HTML document can be divided according to the contents.

[Alterations]

25           In the above-mentioned embodiments, while an example that the maximum distance algorithm is used for effecting the clustering of the cells was explained, the present invention is not limited to

such an example, but, the clustering may be effected by using other algorithms.

The definition of the components of the cell vectors shown in the illustrated embodiment is merely one example, and, the characteristics of the cells may  
5 be expressed by other definitions.

The definition of score for determining the cut direction shown in the illustrated embodiment is merely one example, and, the cut direction may be  
10 determined by other definitions.

In the illustrated embodiment, while an example that the height and width of the cell, kind of the tag (TH or TD) and the background color are used to determine the column (or row) of the item name for  
15 determining the table type was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example, but, judgement may be effected by using other attributes.

In the illustrated embodiment, while an example that the cell position data storage part 103, cell  
20 vector storage part 104, table type storage part 106, cut direction storage part 108 and cell cluster information storage part 112 are realized by the RAM and the HTML table storage part 101, table segment storage part 110 and layout segment storage part 114  
25 are realized by the disk drive device was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example, but, these may be realized by using any

recording medium.

In the illustrated embodiment, while an example that the HTML table is divided was explained, so long as the contents of the table can be discriminated,  
5 another type of table may be divided.

In the illustrated embodiment, while an example that the elements are incorporated into the same computer was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example, but, the elements may be  
10 individually incorporated into computers or processing devices included in a network.

In the illustrated embodiment, while an example that the program is stored in the ROM was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an  
15 example, but, the program may be stored in any recording medium. Further, the program may be realized by any circuit performing the same operation.  
[Second Embodiment]

In the above-mentioned embodiment, while an  
20 example that the apparatus serves to divide only the HTML table was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example. For example, the present invention may be realized as an apparatus for dividing the entire HTML document. Fig. 5 is a block diagram  
25 showing a fundamental construction in such a case.

In Fig. 5, a HTML document storage part 501 serves to store an HTML document to be processed.

A normal segment generation part 502 serves to divide the HTML document stored in the HTML document storage part 501 into segments. A normal segment storage part 503 serves to store segments other than tables generated by the normal segment generation part 502. An HTML table storage part 101 serves to store segments of tables generated by the normal segment generation part 502. Others are the same as those shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 5, the normal segments stored in the normal segment storage part 503, the table segments stored in the table segment storage part 110 and the layout segments stored in the layout segment storage part 114 are the segments eventually obtained.

[Third Embodiment]

In the above-mentioned embodiments, while an example that both the table showing the table as it is and the table used as a tool for the purpose of layout are divided into the segments was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example. For example, only the table showing the table as it is may be divided. Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing a fundamental construction in such a case.

In Fig. 6, when a table segment generation part 601 is instructed to start processing from a table type judgement part 105, it generates an HTML table stored in an HTML table storage part 101 as table

segments.

A table segment storage part 602 serves to store table segments generated by a table segment generation part 611. Others are the same as those shown in Fig.

5 1.

In Fig. 6, the table segments stored in the table segment storage part 110 and the table segments stored in the table segment storage part 602 are the segments eventually obtained.

10 [Fourth Embodiment]

In the above-mentioned embodiments, while an example that both the table showing the table as it is and the table used as a tool for the purpose of layout are divided into the segments was explained, only the  
15 table used as a tool for the purpose of layout may be divided. Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing a fundamental construction in such a case.

In Fig. 7, when a table segment generation part 701 is instructed to start processing from a table  
20 type judgement part 705, it generates an HTML table stored in an HTML table storage part 101 as table segments. A table segment storage part 702 serves to store table segments generated by a table segment generated part 706. Others are the same as those  
25 shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 7, the table segments stored in the table segment storage part 702 and the layout segments

stored in the layout segment storage part 114 are the segments eventually obtained.

Incidentally, in the above-mentioned embodiment, while an example that the present invention is applied to the apparatus for dividing the HTML document was explained, the present invention is not limited to such an example, but, the present invention may be realized as a segment retrieving apparatus in which retrieval can be effected for each segment unit by combining the dividing apparatus with a retrieving apparatus.

[Fifth Embodiment]

In the above-mentioned embodiments, while an example that the judgement whether the table is the table showing the table as it is or not is effected only on the basis of the syntax of the table was explained.

However, among the HTML documents tables, since there are also tables in which table items are not described by emphasizing characters to permit discrimination as TH tags or item name, the table describing the table may be judged as layout. In such a case, the approach only from the syntax has limitation for judging whether the table is the table describing the table or not.

Now, referring to an example shown in Fig. 8, since meanings between the cells are analogous with

each other, it can be seen that each cell forms an element for one item. In this way, among the HTML document tables, there are also tables which can be discriminated as table showing table as it is by semantics.

Thus, in a fifth embodiment of the present invention, the judgement whether the table is the table describing the table or not is effected on the basis of approach from the semantics.

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing a construction of an apparatus according to the fifth embodiment.

In a table analysis part 102, a table stored in an HTML table storage part 101 is analyzed to generate cell position data representing a positional relationship between cells, cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells and data for cells. A cell data storage part 901 serves to store the cell data generated by the table analysis part 102. Others are the same as those shown in Fig. 1.

The processing procedure according to the illustrated embodiment is effected in accordance with the flow chart shown in Fig. 3, as is in the first embodiment. However, since there is slight detailed differences from the first embodiment, such differences will be described.

In a step 301, the table stored in the HTML table storage part 101 is analyzed to generate cell position

data representing a positional relationship between cells, cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells and data for cells. And, the program goes to a step S302.

5           In the step S302, the table type is determined with reference either the cell position data stored in the cell position storage page 103 or the cell vectors stored in the cell vector storage part 104 or the cell data stored in the cell data storage page 901.

10          And, the program goes to a step S303.

            Here, the determination of the table type includes determination of table type on the basis of thesaurus, determination of table type on the basis of similarity of character, determination of table type  
15          on the basis of syntax and determination of table type on the basis of coincidence of character.

            An operation for determining the table type will be described in connection with embodiments which will be described later. The step S303 and other steps are  
20          the same as those in the first embodiment.

            In the illustrated embodiment, the table judgement part 105 includes a thesaurus similarity judgement part 1001 and a thesaurus dictionary 1002. Now, an operation will be explained with reference to  
25          Fig. 10.

            The "thesaurus" is a word for meaning a high/low rank relationship between vocabularies. Words include



high rank words which are more abstract, a synonym which does not change in meaning even if expressed by other word, analogous words which are resembled in meaning, and low rank words which are more concrete.

5 For example, a word "morning glory" includes "flower" as the high rank word and "violet", "convolvulus" and "balsam" as analogous words. A word "flower" includes "violet", "convolvulus" and "balsam" as the low rank words.

10 The thesaurus similarity judgement part 1001 serves to judge the table type on the basis of thesaurus similarity described in the thesaurus dictionary 1002 with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103  
15 and the cell data stored in the cell data storage part 115, and the judged table type is stored in the table type storage part 106.

Now, the judgement of the table type based on the thesaurus similarity will be explained with reference  
20 to an example of an M column/N row table.

A function for obtaining score based on the thesaurus for two character lines  $s_1$ ,  $s_2$  is expressed as  $f(s_1, s_2)$ . When the character line  $s_2$  is the synonym or analogous word with the character line  $s_1$ ,  
25 the value of  $f(s_1, s_2)$  becomes maximum. It is assumed that, as the character line  $s_2$  with respect to the character line  $s_1$  becomes gradually deeper in the high

rank word direction or the low rand word direction,  
the value  $f(s1, s2)$  becomes smaller.

When it is assumed that a character line of m-th  
column/n-th row cells is  $S_{m,n}$ , the average score of  
5 thesaurus for cells in the first row can be expressed  
as follows:

$$\frac{2}{M(M-1)} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=i+1}^M f(S_{i,1}, S_{j,1})$$

Similarly, the average score of thesaurus for cells in  
10 the first column can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N f(S_{1,i}, S_{1,j})$$

If the average score of thesaurus for cells in the  
first column or row exceeds a threshold value, it is  
15 judged as the table describing the table, and, if the  
average score does not exceed the threshold value, it  
is judged as the table describing the layout. In this  
way, the table type of the table to be processed can  
be judged.

20 As a method for obtaining the score based on  
similarity of character regarding two character lines  
 $s1, s2$ , there is a method called as "vague retrieval".

A function for obtaining score based on the  
similarity of character for two character lines  $s1, s2$   
25 is expressed as  $g(s1, s2)$ . When it is assumed that if  
the similarity of character is great a value of  
 $g(s1, s2)$  becomes greater and if the similarity of

character is great the value of  $g(s1, s2)$  becomes smaller, by using the vague retrieval, similar to the method for obtaining the score on the basis of the thesaurus, if the average score of similarity of  
5 character for cells in the first column or row exceeds a threshold value, it is judged as the table describing the table, and, if the average score does not exceed the threshold value, it is judged as the table describing the layout. In this way, the table  
10 type of the table to be processed can be judged.

In the illustrated embodiment, regarding the table to be processed, first of all, the judgement of the table based on the thesaurus is effected, and, if the table is the table describing the table, the  
15 procedure is ended, and, if the table is not the table describing the table, the table judgement based on the similarity of character is effected regarding the table to be processed.

In this way, the table type of the table to be  
20 processed can be effected on the basis of the thesaurus similarity.

Now, the details of the table judgement in the step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 11.

In a step S1101, from the cell position data  
25 stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell data stored in the cell data storage part 901, the type of the table to be processed is judged

on the basis of the thesaurus, and, if the table is the table describing the table, the procedure is ended, and, if the table is not the table describing the table, the program goes to a step S1102.

5           In the step S1102, from the cell position data and the cell data, the type of the table to be processed is judged on the basis of the similarity of character. Then, the procedure is ended.

10           Here, an example of the table of page regarding "How to Rear Flowers" shown in Fig. 8 will be explained. First of all, the average scores of thesaurus for cells in the first column and the first row are measured. In the first column, it can be seen that words "violet", "morning glory" and "balsam" are  
15           included. These words are words regarding the flower. Accordingly, the average score of thesaurus regarding the cells in the first column becomes great, and, thus, this table can be judged as the table describing the table.

20           Next, an example of a table regarding "A Page of Products Catalog" shown in Fig. 12 will be explained. First of all, the average scores of similarity of character for cells in the first column and the first row are measured. In the first column, it can be seen  
25           that words "AAA0001", "AAA0002" and "AAA1001" are included. These words are analogous words. Accordingly, the average score of similarity of

character regarding the cells in the first column becomes great, and, thus, this table can be judged as the table describing the table.

As mentioned above, by analyzing the table to be  
5 processed on the basis of the semantics to judge whether the table is the table describing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the HTML document can be divided from content to content.

10 [Sixth Embodiment]

In a sixth embodiment of the present invention, a table judgement portion 105 includes a partial character line extracting part 1301 and a character line comparison part 1302. An operation will be  
15 explained with reference to Fig. 13.

In the partial character line extracting part 1301, partial character lines of the cells are extracted with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and  
20 the cell data stored in the cell data storage part 901. The extraction of the partial character line is effected by using a known method such as geometric element analysis.

In the character line comparison part 1302, the  
25 partial character lines of the cells extracted in the partial character line extracting part 1301 are compared, so that the table type is judged depending

upon whether the character lines are coincided with each other in many cells or not. The judged table type is stored in the table type storage part 106.

Now, the judgement of the table type based on the character line comparison will be explained with reference to an example of an M-th column/N-th row table.

A function for obtaining coincidence of character line regarding two character lines  $s_1, s_2$  is expressed as  $h(s_1, s_2)$ . It is assumed that, if  $h(s_1, s_2) \neq 0$ , two character lines do not coincide, and, if  $h(s_1, s_2) = 0$ , two character lines coincide with each other.

When it is assumed that a character line of m-th column/n-th row cell is  $S_{m,n}$  and a k-th partial character line from the top when  $S_{m,n}$  is divided into the partial character lines is  $s_{m,n}^k$ , an average of coincidence of character line regarding the last character lines of the cells in the first column can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{2}{M(M-1)} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=i+1}^M |h(s_{i,1}^m, s_{j,1}^n)|$$

$S_{i,j}^m, S_{j,i}^n$  represent the last partial character lines in the respective character lines. Similarly, an average of coincidence of character line regarding the last character lines of the cells in the first row can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{2}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N |h(s_{1,i}^m, s_{1,j}^n)|$$

If the average of coincidence of character line regarding the cells in the first column or the first row does not exceed a threshold value, it is judged as the table describing the table, and, if the average exceeds the threshold value, it is judged as the table describing the layout. In this way, the type of the table to be processed can be judged. After the processing, the judged table type is stored in the table type storage part 106. In this way, the table type can be judged on the basis of the character line comparison.

Now, the details of the table judgement in the step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 14.

In a step S1401, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the partial character line is extracted. And, the program goes to a step S1402.

In the step S1402, the partial character lines of the cells are compared, and the table type is judged depending upon whether the character lines are coincided with each other in many cells or not. And the procedure is ended.

Now, an example of a table regarding "A Page of Medical Centers" shown in Fig. 15 will be explained.

First of all, the cells in the first column and the first row are divided into partial character lines

by using the geometric element analysis. When the cells in the first row are divided into the partial character lines, "A clinic", "B clinic" and "C clinic" are obtained. When the character line comparison is effected between the last partial character lines of the cells, since "clinic" coincides, the average of coincidence of character line regarding the cells in the first row becomes small, and, thus, it can be judged as the table describing the table.

As mentioned above, by analyzing the coincidence of partial character line of cells to judge whether the table to be processed is the table showing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the HTML document can be divided from content to content. [Seventh Embodiment]

In a seventh embodiment of the present invention, a table judgement portion 105 includes a partial character line extracting part 1601, thesaurus similarity judgement part 1602, and a thesaurus dictionary 1603. An operation will be described with reference to Fig. 16.

In the partial character line extracting part 1301, a partial character lines are extracted with reference to the cell position data stored in the cell position data storage part 103 and the cell data stored in the cell data storage part 115.



In the thesaurus similarity judgement part 1602, regarding the partial character lines of the cells extracted in the partial character line extracting part 1301, the table type is judged on the basis of  
5 thesaurus similarity of the thesaurus dictionary 1603, and the judged table type is stored in the table type storage part 106.

Now, the details of the table judgement in the step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 17.

10 In a step S1701, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the partial character line is extracted. And, the program goes to a step S1702.

In the step S1702, regarding the partial character lines of the cells, the table judgement  
15 based on thesaurus is effected. As a result, in a step 1703, if the table is the table describing the table, the procedure is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S1704.

In the step S1704, regarding the partial  
20 character lines of the cells, the table judgement based on similarity of character is effected. And, the procedure is ended.

As mentioned above, by judging the table type of the table to be processed on the basis of the  
25 thesaurus similarity regarding the partial character lines of the cells to judge whether the table is the table showing the table or the table having purpose of

layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the HTML document can be divided from content to content.

[Eighth Embodiment]

5           In an eighth embodiment of the present invention, a table judgement portion 105 includes a syntax judgement part 1801, a thesaurus similarity judgement part 1802, and a thesaurus dictionary 1803. An operation will be described with reference to Fig. 18.

10           The syntax judgement part 1801 serves to effect the processing similar to the table type judgement part 105 of the first embodiment. After the processing in the syntax judgement part 1801 or the thesaurus similarity judgement part 1802, the judged  
15           table type is stored in the table type storage part 106.

Now, the details of the table judgement in the step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 19.

20           In a step S1901, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the table type is judged on the basis of syntax. As a result, in a step 1902, if the table is the table describing the table, the procedure is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S1903.

25           In the step S1903, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the table type is judged on the basis of thesaurus. As a result, in a step 1904, if the table is the table describing the table, the

procedure is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S1905.

In the step S1905, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the table type is judged on the basis of similarity of character. And, the procedure is ended.

As mentioned above, by analyzing the table type of the table to be processed on the basis of syntax and semantics to judge whether the table is the table showing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the HTML document can be divided from content to content.

[Ninth Embodiment]

In a ninth embodiment of the present invention, a table judgement portion 105 includes a syntax judgement part 2001, a partial character line extracting part 2002, and a character line comparison part 2003. An operation will be described with reference to Fig. 20.

The syntax judgement part 1801 serves to effect the processing similar to the table type judgement part 105 of the first embodiment. The partial character line extracting part 2002 and the character line comparison part 2003 serve to effect the processing similar to the partial character line extracting part 1301 and the character line comparison

part 1302 of the sixth embodiment. After the processing in the syntax judgement part 2001 or the character line comparison part 2003, the judged table type is stored in the table type storage part 106.

5           Now, the details of the table judgement in the step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 21.

          In a step S2101, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the table type is judged on the basis of syntax. As a result, if the table is the  
10   table describing the table, the procedure is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S2102.

          In the step S2102, from the cell position data and the cell vectors, the partial character lines are extracted, and, in a step S2103, the partial character  
15   lines of the cells are compared, so that the table type is judged depending upon whether the partial character lines are coincided with each other in many cells or not. And, the procedure is ended.

          As mentioned above, by analyzing the table type  
20   of the table to be processed on the basis of syntax and the coincidence of the partial character line to judge whether the table is the table describing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the  
25   HTML document can be divided from content to content.

[Tenth Embodiment]

          In a tenth embodiment of the present invention, a

table judgement portion 105 includes a syntax  
judgement part 2201, a partial character line  
extracting part 2202, a thesaurus similarity judgement  
part 2203 and a thesaurus dictionary. An operation  
5 will be described with reference to Fig. 22.

The syntax judgement part 2201 serves to effect  
the processing similar to the table type judgement  
part 105 of the first embodiment. The partial  
character line extracting part 2202 and the thesaurus  
10 similarity judgement part 2203 serve to effect the  
processing similar to the partial character line  
extracting part 1601 and the thesaurus similarity  
judgement part 1602. After the processing in the  
syntax judgement part or the thesaurus similarity  
15 judgement part, the judged table type is stored in the  
table type storage part 106.

Now, the details of the table judgement in the  
step S302 will be explained with reference to Fig. 23.

In a step S2301, from the cell position data and  
20 the cell vectors, the table type is judged on the  
basis of syntax. As a result, in a step S2302, if the  
table is the table describing the table, the procedure  
is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S2303.

In the step S2303, from the cell position data  
25 and the cell vectors, the partial character lines are  
extracted, and, in a step S2304, regarding the partial  
character lines of the cells, the table judgement is

effected on the basis of thesaurus. As a result, in a step S2305, if the table is the table describing the table, the procedure is ended; otherwise, the program goes to a step S2306. In the step S2306, regarding  
5 the partial character liens of the cells, the table judgement is effected on the basis of similarity of character. And, the procedure is ended.

As mentioned above, by analyzing the table type of the table to be processed on the basis of syntax  
10 and analyzing the partial character lines of the cells to judge whether the table is the table describing the table or the table having purpose of layout and by generating the segments accordingly, the table in the HTML document can be divided from content to content.

15 In the above-mentioned embodiments, when the judgement whether the table is the table describing the table or not, by utilizing the table judgement based on semantics as well as the table judgement based on syntax, regarding many tables, it is possible  
20 to judge whether such table is the table describing the table or not.

[Eleventh Embodiment]

Now, naming regarding the table will be briefly described.

25 "Record" is information representing one substance, and a group of records representing similar

substances constitute record concurrence. Of course, styles of the records in the record concurrence are the same. The record is constituted by fields (data) representing attributes of the substances.

5 For example, "Taro Yamada: Yokohama-city:  
045-000-0000" is a record constituted by three fields.  
"Hanako Yamada: Kawasaki-chi: 044-111-1111" is also a  
record representing a person in the same manner as the  
above record. The concurrence constituted by these  
10 two records is recorded concurrence.

In order to discriminate the fields, since first field, second field and the like are difficult to be understood, naming is frequently used. The naming or title given to the field is called as a field name.

15 For example, in the aforementioned record, it is  
assumed that the field name of the first field is  
"(person's) name", second field is "address" and third  
field is "phone number". Thus, in the first record, a  
field value of the field name "name" is "Taro Yamada"  
20 and a field value of the field name "address" is  
"Yokohama-city".

Data actually representing the record concurrence is shown in Fig. 24. In case of the HTML document, the table is concretely described as a table (table is  
25 data described by TABLE tags). Fig. 24 shows an  
example of the record concurrence described by the  
table.

In this example, while each column of the table describes one record, there is a case where the rows describe the records. However, since the column and the row may be interchanged, i.e., the column and the row may be converted with respect to a diagonal of the table, in the following explanation, it is regarded that the records are described in the column direction. In the case where the columns represent the records, the readings of column and row are changed, the same result is achieved. In the table shown, the first line describes the fields names of the fields. Such a line is referred to as a field name describing line (i.e., line with the field name). The second and third lines describe one record, respectively. Such a line is referred to as a record describing line (i.e., line with record).

In the aforementioned embodiments, in order to judge whether the table is the table describing the table is or not, the judgement was effected under a assumption of the table in which M columns and N rows are not omitted and regular description is made. However, among the tables in the HTML document, there are tables in which a plurality of tables are included in one table or the record straddles between plural table. Further, there are also multi-row and multi-column tables in which, when the adjacent informations are the same, the informations are



gathered to be described as single information.  
Regarding such tables, the table judgement cannot be  
effected easily.

For these tables, by analyzing a structure of the  
5 table and regularity of information description  
constituting the table, and by reforming the table  
regularly in M columns and N rows, the table can be  
divided correctly.

Fig. 25 is a block diagram showing a construction  
10 of an apparatus according to an embodiment of the  
present invention.

An HTML table reformation part 2501 serves to  
reform a table stored in the HTML table storage part  
101 regularly without omission of M columns and N rows  
15 by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity  
of information description constituting the table.

An HTML table reformation data storage part 2502  
serves to store data of the HTML table reformed in the  
HTML table reformation part 2501.

20 A table analysis part 102 serves to analyze the  
table stored in the HTML table reformation data  
storage art 2502 thereby to generate cell position  
data indicating a positional relationship between the  
cells, and cell vectors representing characteristics  
25 of the cells and data of the cells. The other  
constructions are the same as those shown in Fig. 1.

Next, an operation of the document dividing

apparatus according to the illustrated embodiment will be explained with reference to a flow chart shown in Fig. 26.

5 In a step S2600, regarding the table stored in the HTML table storage part 101, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows. And, the program goes to a step S2601.

10 The table reformation includes table reformations based on supplementary data removal, treatment of a multi-row/multi-column table and treatment of a composite table. In the illustrated embodiment, the table reformation is effected by the supplementary  
15 data removal. The table reformations based on the treatment of a multi-row/multi-column table and treatment of a composite table will be described in connection with other embodiments. Steps S2601 to S2607 are the same as the steps S301 to S307 in Fig.  
20 3.

In the illustrated embodiment, the supplementary data removal is effected by the HTML table reformation part 2501. Here, referring to the table data stored in the HTML table storage part 101, unnecessary data  
25 added to the table in the table is removed.

Next, the details of the HTML table reformation in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to

Fig. 27.

In a step S2701, a region of the field name describing line (line with field name) with the TH tags is judged, and in a step S2702, a region of the field name describing line with tags describing the background color is judged, and, in a step S2703, a region of the field name describing line with tags for bold face is checked, and the program goes to a step S2704.

In the step S2704, on the basis of the regions of the lines with the field name checked in the steps S2701 to S2703, meaning similarity between the field names of the lines with the field name and fields perpendicular to the describing directions of the lines with the field name is calculated. Since the field having high score of similarity is description in the field name, by judging the region having high score of similarity, the region in the table is judged. In a step S2705, the similarity of character line is calculated in the same procedure as the step S2704 to judge the region in the table.

In a step S2706, on the basis of the regions in the table checked in the steps S2704 to S2705, excessive data other than the table is removed.

Now, the operation for the supplementary data removal will be described by using a sample. Fig. 28 shows a page of "How to Rear Flowers", in which the

supplementary data other than the table are added to the first and fourth columns.

First of all, in the steps S2701 to S2703, the lines with the field name are specified. In Fig. 28, since there are field name describing lines with bold face in the second line, by the processing in the step S2703, it is judged that the second line is the field name describing line.

Then, in the steps S2704 and S2705, the region in the table, i.e., a range of the field value regarding the field name is specified on the basis of the similarity of thesaurus or similarity of character line. In Fig. 28, from third to fifth lines in the first column, since "violet", "morning glory" and "balsam" which are the field values regarding the field name "flower name" are described, by the processing in the step S2704, it is judged that the table has the region corresponding to second to fifth lines.

Lastly, by the processing in the step S2706, by removing the supplementary data out of the region in the table, the contents of the table can be picked up.

As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly in M columns and N rows, the table can be divided

correctly.

[Twelfth Embodiment]

In a twelfth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 effects the multi-row/multi-column table treatment. Here, by analyzing the structure of the table with reference to the table data stored in the HTML table storage part 101, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows.

Next, the details of the HTML table reformation in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to Figs. 29A to 29E.

When the multi-row/multi-column table is stored every similar tables, (1) by corresponding the structure of the field of the line with the field name to the structure of the field of the record portion, the record can be picked up, (2) the record can be picked up by matching the structure of the field of the field name describing line with the structure of the field of the record, and (3) the record can be picked up by re-reading the field portion including the multi-row/multi-column. A flow of the process regarding (1) is shown in Figs. 29A to 29C, a flow of the process regarding (2) is shown in Fig. 29D and a flow of the process regarding (3) is shown in Fig. 29E.

When the data in the table including the

multi-row/multi-column is handled, the field of the multi-row or multi-column is divided into minimum unit fields which are in turn stored. In this case, regarding the data of the fields of the multi-  
5 row/multi-column, the same data are stored in the respective fields at the stage of division. For example, the multi-row/multi-column shown in Fig. 30A is divided into the minimum unit fields which are in turn stored. Thus, as shown in Fig. 30B, a table  
10 having four columns and four rows.

In the above (1), by corresponding the structure of the field of the line with the field name to the structure of the field of the record portion, the record is picked up.

15 First of all, a process for analyzing the structure of the field of the line with the field name will be explained with reference to Fig. 29A.

In a step S2901, if the field exists, the program goes to a step S2902. If the field does not exist,  
20 the processing of the multi-row/multi-column is ended.

In the step S2902, data of a line is extracted, and, in a step S2903, a region of lines with the field name is judged, and then the program goes to a step S2904. The region of lines with the field name can be  
25 judged by examining different columns in fields in one line presently stored and in the fields in the immediately previous line.

For example, in the multi-row/multi-column as shown in Fig. 30C, since the data is stored by dividing into the minimum unit fields, as shown in Fig. 30D, the table having four columns and four rows is obtained. Here, when the same data between the fields in the first and second lines is examined, since the fields coincide in the first and fourth columns, the border between the first and second lines is not the border for the line with the field name. However, when the same data between the fields in the second and third lines is examined, since any fields do not coincide, the border between the second and third lines becomes border for the line with the field name. In this way, the structure of the lines with the field name can be grasped.

In the step S2904, if the structure of the lines with the field name can be grasped, the program goes to ①. If not grasped, in a step S2905, data of one line is stored, and, in a step S2906, it is examined which structures are given in the fields with the field name till the lines which has been examined up to now, and the program is returned to the step S2901.

Next, the processing for picking up the records on the basis of the analyzed structures of the fields with the field name will be explained with reference to Fig. 29B. Here, the records in the table in which the structure of the field of the lines with the field

name are the same as the structure of the fields of the records, as shown in Fig. 30E, can be picked up. Further, the field is started from the field in the first record.

5           In a step S2907, if the field exist, the program goes to a step S2908. If does not exist, the program goes to a step S2910. However, if no field exists at all, the processing of the multi-row/multi-column is ended.

10           In the step S2908, the data of one line is extracted, and, in a step S2909, if the structure of the field of the line with the field name coincides with the structure of one record, the program is returned to the step S2907. If does not coincide, the  
15           program goes to ②.

          In the step S2910, on the basis of the structure of the field of the line with the field name, the field information is reformed.

          Next, the processing for picking up the record on  
20           the basis of the analyzed structure of the field of the line with the field name will be further explained with reference to Fig. 29C. Here, by the structure of the field having the field value as shown in Fig. 30F, the record can be picked up from the table in which  
25           the corresponding field name described lines are different. In this table, the field name describing lines are constituted by a plurality of lines. Thus,



regarding the fields in the lines with the field name,  
by scanning the record coinciding with the structure  
of the field up to the last line of the table to  
examine correspondence, the records in the table can  
5 be picked up.

In a step S2911, if the field name of the field  
name describing line exist, the program goes to a step  
S2912. If does not exist, the program goes to a step  
S2918. However, if no field name exists at all, the  
10 processing of the multi-row/multi-column is ended.

In the step S2912, the data of one line with the  
field name is extracted, and, in a step S2913, if the  
extracted data of one line does not reach the last  
line of the lines with the field name, the program  
15 goes to a step S2914. If reached and if data of one  
line cannot be extracted, the program goes to ③.

In the step S2914, if there is a field other than  
the field of the line with the field name, the program  
goes to a step S2915. If does not exist, the program  
20 is returned to the step S2911. However, if no field  
exists at all, the processing of the  
multi-row/multi-column is ended.

In the step S2915 the data of one line is  
extracted, and, in a step S2916, if the structure of  
25 the field of one line with the field name coincides  
with the structure of the field of one line extracted  
in the step S2915, the program goes to a step S2917.

If does not coincide, the program is returned to the step S2914.

In the step S2917, the structure information of the field name describing line to which the line  
5 presently scanned coincides is stored, and the program is returned to the step S2914.

In the step S2918, on the basis of the structure information stored in the step S2917, the field information is reformed.

10 In the above (2), in the table, since all of the field structures of all of the records are coincide, the record can be picked up by matching the structure of the line with the field name with the field structure of the record. Further, the field is  
15 started from the field of the first record.

In a step S2929 shown in Fig. 29D, if the field exists, the program goes to a step S2920. If does not exist, the program goes to a step S2923. However, if no field exists at all, the processing of the  
20 multi-row/multi-column is ended.

In the step S2920, the structure of the field of one line is examined, and, in a step S2912, if the data of one line are all the same, since the table is a composite table, the processing of the  
25 multi-row/multi-column is ended.

Since it is necessary that the field structure of all of the records be coincided, in a step S2922, if

the field structure of the field of one line examined up to now coincides with the structure of the field of one line examined in the step S2920, the program is returned to the step S2919. If does not coincide, the  
5 program goes to a step ④.

In a step S2929, on the basis of the field structure of the record, the field information is reformed by matching the structure of the line with the field name with the field structure of the record.

10 In the above (3), since the table is a table in which the field portions of the field values are formed as the multi-row/multi-column, by re-reading the field portions having the multi-row/multi-column, the record can be picked up. Further, the field is  
15 started from the field of the first record.

In a step S2924 shown in Fig. 29E, if the field exists, the program goes to a step S2925. If does not exist, the processing of the multi-row/multi-column is ended.

20 In the step S2925, the structure of the field of one line is examined, and the program goes to a step S2926.

The fact that the field portion of the field value is more detailed means that this field includes  
25 the multi-row (or multi-column). Thus, in the step S2926, as a result that the structure of the field of one line is examined, if the structure is more

detailed than the field name, the program goes to a step S2927. Otherwise, the processing of the multi-row/multi-column is ended.

5 In the step S2927, on the basis of the structure of the field of one line examined in the step S2925, the field information is reformed by matching the structure of the line with the field name with the field structure of the record.

10 As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly in M columns and N rows, the table can be divided correctly.

15 [Thirteenth Embodiment]

In a thirteenth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 effects treatment of the composite table. Here, on the basis of the table data stored in the HTML table storage part 101, by analyzing regularity of  
20 information description, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows.

The "composite table" is a table in which a plurality tables are included in a single table and/or  
25 the record straddles between plural lines, so that the table analysis cannot be effected easily or simply.

The composite tables can be sorted into (1) a

table in which the line with the field name is re-described in the table, (2) a table in which the same field names are included in series, (3) a table in which a field name (different from the common field name) and its field value are described on the way of the table, (4) a table in which a combination of adjacent tables is included in the table, and (5) others. Here, analyzing methods regarding the above (1) to (4) will be described.

10        Now, the details of the reformation of the HTML table in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to Figs. 31A to 31D.

15        Fig. 31A is a flow chart for processing the composite table in which the line with the field name is re-described in the table. Here, if the field name of each line with the field name is included in the record, such data is removed.

20        In a step S3101, a field name of one line is stored, and, in a step S3102, if the field exists, the program goes to a step S3103. If does not exist, the program goes to ①.

25        In the step S3103, the field of one line is stored, and, in a step S3104, the fields of one line in the step S3101 is compared with that in the step S3103, and the program goes to a step S3105.

      In the step S3105, as a result of comparison in the step S3104, if the fields are the same, the

program goes to a step S3105, and, if not the same, in a step S3106, the field information is reformed.

Fig. 31B is a flow chart for processing the composite table in which the same field names are included in series. Here, when the field name of the line with the field name is described by plural times, arrangement of data is modified.

In a step S3107, if the field exist, the program goes to a step S3108. If does not exist, the program goes to a step S3112. However, if no field exists at all, the processing of the composite table is ended.

In the step S3108, one field name is stored, and the program goes to a step S3109. This field name is used for examining whether the same field name is described in the field name describing lines or not.

In the step S3109, all of the fields all of the fields of the lines with the field name are stored, and, in a step S3110, if the same field name exists in the lines with the field name, the program goes to a step S3111; whereas, if does not exist, the program goes to ②.

In the step S3111, if the field names from lines regularly, the program is returned to the step S3107; whereas, if not, the program goes to ②.

In the step S3112, the reformation of the field information and reformation of positional relation graph are effected. For example, in Fig. 32A, the

field names "000", "xxx" "AAA" form lines two times.  
Thus, by storing data of first series (portion shown  
by gray color) and then storing data of second series  
(portion shown by white color), the reformation is  
5 effected.

Fig. 31C shows a flow for processing a composite  
table in which field names different from the common  
field names and their field values exist on the way of  
the table. Here, when the field name describing lines  
10 in which the field means are changed partially are  
re-described and data for new lines with the field  
name are described in further fields, processing for  
correcting the order of data.

In a step S3113, a field name of a line is  
15 stored, and, in a step S3114, if the field exists, the  
program goes to a step S3115. If does not exist, the  
program goes to a step S3119. However, if no field  
exists at all, the processing of the composite table  
is ended.

20 In the step S3115, a field of a line is stored,  
and, in a step S3116, the fields of one line in the  
steps S3113 and S3115 are compared, and the program  
goes to a step S3117.

In the step S3117, as a result of comparison in  
25 the step S3116, if another field exists, the program  
goes to a step S3118; whereas, if does not exist, the  
program is returned to the step S3114.

In a step S3119, reformation of the field information and reformation of the positional relationship graph are effected.

For example, in Fig. 32B, there are field names  
5 "000", "xxx", "△△△" and "000", "□□□", "◎◎◎". Thus,  
the field names are made to "000", "xxx", "△△△",  
"□□□", "◎◎◎", and such data are stored and the  
reformation is performed.

Fig. 31D shows a flow of processing for a  
10 composite table in which there are a plurality of  
tables (lists) in the table. Here, when the field  
names are common and a plurality of tables are  
described in the single table, processing for dividing  
the tables or lists individually.

15 In a step S3120, a field name of a line is  
stored, and, in a step S3121, if the field exists, the  
program goes to a step S3122. If does not exist, the  
program goes to a step S3128. However, if no field  
exists at all, the processing of the composite table  
20 is ended.

In the step S3122, a field of a line is stored,  
and, in a step S3123, all of the fields stored in the  
step S3122 up to now are stored, and the program goes  
to a step S3124.

25 In the step S3124, if the same data exist in a  
line, since such data is a title, the program goes to  
a step S3125 to form a new table. If does not exist,



the program is returned to the step S3121. However, at a first time, the program does not go to the step S3125 but is returned to the step S3121.

5 In steps S3125 and S3126, objects of new field information object and new positional relationship are generated, and the program goes to a step S3127, where reformation of the field information is performed.

10 For example, in Fig. 32C, regarding the common field name, title 1 is described in a second line and title 2 is described in a fourth line. First of all, if there is the title 1 at the first time, since there is no data, a new table is not generated; if there is the title 2 at the second time, since the data regarding the title 1 has already been stored, a new  
15 table regarding the title 1 is generated. Lastly, if there is no field, since the data regarding the title 2 has already been stored, a new table regarding the title 2 is generated.

20 In a step S3128 and further steps, since the processing of the last title is not completed, post-treatment is performed.

25 First of all, in the step S3128, if the same data exist in a line, the program goes to a step S3129 to form a new table. If does not exist, the processing of the composite table is ended.

In steps S3129 and S3130, objects of new field information object and new positional relationship are

generated, and the program goes to a step S3131, where reformation of the field information is performed, and then the processing of the composite table is ended.

As mentioned above, regarding the table to be  
5 processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, the table can be judged.

10 [Fourteenth Embodiment]

In a fourteenth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 is constituted by a supplementary data removal part 3301 and a multi-column/multi-row processing art 3302, as  
15 shown in Fig. 33.

Now, the details of the reformation of the HTML table in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to Fig. 34.

In a step S3401, supplementary data is removed  
20 from the HTML table, and, in a step S3402, by analyzing the structure of the table with reference to the table data from which the supplementary data is removed, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, and the processing  
25 is ended.

As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and

regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, the table can be judged.

5 [Fifteenth Embodiment]

In a fifteenth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 is constituted by a supplementary data removal part 3501 and a composite table processing part 3502, as shown  
10 in Fig. 35.

Now, the details of the reformation of the HTML table in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to Fig. 36.

In a step S3601, supplementary data is removed  
15 from the HTML table, and, in a step S3602, by analyzing the regularity of the information description with reference to the table data from which the supplementary data is removed, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N  
20 rows, and the processing is ended.

As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly without  
25 omission of M columns and N rows, the table can be judged.

[Sixteenth Embodiment]

In a sixteenth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 is constituted by a supplementary data removal part 3701,  
5 a multi-column/multi-row processing part 3702 and a composite table processing part 3703, as shown in Fig. 37.

Now, the details of the reformation of the HTML table in the step S2600 will be explained with  
10 reference to Fig. 38. In a step S3801, supplementary data is removed from the HTML table, and, in a step S3802, by analyzing the structure of the table with reference to the table data from which the supplementary data is removed, the table is reformed  
15 regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, and the program goes to a step S3803.

In the step S3803, by analyzing the regularity of information description with reference to the reformation data of the step S3802, the table is  
20 reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, and the processing is ended.

As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the  
25 table and by reforming the table regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, the table can be judged.

[Seventeenth Embodiment]

In a seventeenth embodiment of the present invention, the HTML table reformation part 2501 is constituted by a multi-column/multi-row processing  
5 part 3901 and a composite table processing art 3902, as shown in Fig. 39.

Now, the details of the reformation of the HTML table in the step S2600 will be explained with reference to Fig. 40.

10 In a step S4001, by analyzing the structure of the table with reference to the table data from which the supplementary data is removed, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, and the program goes to a step S4002.

15 In the step S4002, by analyzing the regularity of information description with reference to the reformation data of the step S4001, the table is reformed regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, and the processing is ended.

20 As mentioned above, regarding the table to be processed, by analyzing the structure of the table and regularity of information description constituting the table and by reforming the table regularly without omission of M columns and N rows, the table can be  
25 judged.

Incidentally, the present invention may be applied to a system including a plurality of equipments (for example, a computer body, an interface

equipment, a display and the like) or a system including a single equipment, so long as the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments can be realized.

Further, a technique in which, for the purpose  
5 for operating various devices to realize functions of the above-mentioned embodiments, software program code for realizing functions of the above-mentioned embodiments is supplied to a computer (or CPU or MPU) in an apparatus or a system connected to various  
10 devices so that the various devices are operated by the computer in the apparatus or the system in accordance with the program code is also included within the scope of the invention. Further, in this case, the program code itself read out from a  
15 recording medium realizes the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments, and, thus, the program code itself and means for supplying the program code to the computer (for example, recording medium storing the program code) constitute the present invention.

20 The recording medium for supplying the program code may be, for example, a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a photo-magnetic disk, CD-ROM, CD-R, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile memory card or ROM.

Further, when not only the functions of the  
25 above-mentioned embodiments are realized by carrying out the program code read out from the computer but also the functions of the above-mentioned embodiments

are realized by cooperation with OS (operating system) operating on the computer or other application software on the basis of instruction of the program code, such program code is included within the scope  
5 of the invention.

Further, of course, the present invention includes a technique in which, after the program code read out from the recording medium is written in a memory of a function expansion board inserted into the  
10 computer or a function expansion unit connected to the computer, a CPU of the function expansion board or the function expansion unit carries out the actual processing partially or totally on the basis of instruction of the program code, thereby realizing the  
15 functions of the above-mentioned embodiments.

When the present invention is applied to the above-mentioned recording medium, program codes corresponding the above-mentioned flow charts may be stored in the recording medium.

20 Although the present invention has been described in its preferred forms with a certain degree of particularity, many apparently widely different embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and the scope thereof.  
25 It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A document segmentation apparatus comprising:

table analyzing means for generating cell  
position data indicating a positional relationship

5 between cells and cell vectors representing  
characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in  
a document to be processed;

table type judging means for judging a table  
type with reference to the cell position data and the  
10 cell vectors generated by said table analyzing means;

first segment generating means for generating  
a segment from the table when the table type is a  
table for showing a table; and

second segment generating means for  
15 generating a segment from the table when the table  
type is a table for layout.

2. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 1, wherein said first segment generating  
20 means comprise;

cut direction determination means for  
determining a cut direction of the table by judging  
whether the data is expressed in a column or a row in  
the table on the basis of the cell position data and  
25 the cell vectors; and

table segment generating means for generating  
a table segment by dividing the table on the basis of



the table type and the cut direction.

3. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 2, wherein said second segment generating  
5 means generate the table itself as the segment.

4. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 1, wherein said second segment generating  
means comprise;  
10 cell cluster generating means for generating  
cell cluster information by clustering the cells in  
the table; and

layout segment generating means for  
generating segment by connecting the cells in the  
15 table with reference to the cell position data and the  
cell cluster information.

5. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 4, wherein said first segment generating  
20 means generate the table itself as the segment.

6. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 4, wherein said second segment generating  
means generate the table itself as the segment.

25

7. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 1, further comprising normal segment

generating means for dividing the document into a  
segment which corresponds to one table;  
and wherein

the table generated as one segment by said  
5 normal segment generating means is to be processed by  
said table analyzing means.

8. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 1, wherein said table analyzing means further  
10 generate cell data of the analyzed table and said  
table type judging means judge the table type with  
reference to the cell data.

9. A document segmentation apparatus according  
15 to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means  
comprise similarity judging means for judging the  
table type on the basis of similarity between the cell  
data positioned at particular positions with reference  
to the cell position data and the cell data generated  
20 by said table analyzing means.

10. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means  
comprise partial character line extracting means for  
25 extracting partial character lines from the cell data  
positioned at a particular position with reference to  
the cell position data and the cell data generated by

said table analyzing means, and character line comparing means for comparing the extracted partial character lines to judge the table type.

5           11. A document segmentation apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means comprise partial character line extracting means for extracting partial character lines from the cell data positioned at a particular position with reference to  
10 the cell position data and the cell data generated by said table analyzing means, and similarity judging means for judging the table type on the basis of similarity between the extracted partial character lines.

15           12. A document segmentation apparatus according to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means comprise syntax judging means for judging the table type with reference to the cell position data, the  
20 cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table analyzing means, and similarity judging means for judging the table type on the basis of similarity between the cell data positioned at particular positions with reference to the cell position data and  
25 the cell data generated by said table analyzing means.

13. A document segmentation apparatus according

to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means  
comprise syntax judging means for judging the table  
type with reference to the cell position data, the  
cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table  
5 analyzing means, partial character line extracting  
means for extracting partial character lines from the  
cell data positioned at a particular position with  
reference to the cell position data and the cell data  
generated by said table analyzing means, and character  
10 line comparing means for comparing the extracted  
partial character lines to judge the table type.

14. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 8, wherein said table type judging means  
15 comprise syntax judging means for judging the table  
type with reference to the cell position data, the  
cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table  
analyzing means, partial character line extracting  
means for extracting partial character lines from the  
20 cell data positioned at a particular position with  
reference to the cell position data and the cell data  
generated by said table analyzing means, and  
similarity judging means for judging the table type on  
the basis of similarity between the extracted partial  
25 character lines.

15. A document segmentation apparatus according

to claim 1, further comprising table reforming means  
for reforming the table so that the number of cells in  
each column and each row becomes the same, by  
analyzing the table to be processed;

5 and wherein

said table analyzing means analyze the  
reformed table.

16. A document segmentation apparatus according  
10 to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means  
comprise supplementary data removing means for  
removing data added to the table from the table data.

17. A document segmentation apparatus according  
15 to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means  
comprise multi-row/multi-column processing means for  
reforming the table regularly by analyzing the  
structure of the table data.

20 18. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means  
comprise composite table processing means for  
reforming the table by analyzing regularity of  
information description constituting the table.

25

19. A document segmentation apparatus according  
to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means

comprise;

supplementary data removing means for removing data added to the table from the table data; and

5 multi-row/multi-column processing means for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data.

20. A document segmentation apparatus according to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means comprise;

supplementary data removing means for removing data added to the table from the table data; and

15 composite table processing means for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of information description constituting the table.

21. A document segmentation apparatus according to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means comprise;

multi-row/multi-column processing means for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data; and

25 composite table processing means for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of information description constituting the table.

22. A document segmentation apparatus according to claim 15, wherein said table reforming means comprise:

5 supplementary data removing means for removing data added to the table from the table data; multi-row/multi-column processing means for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data; and

10 composite table processing means for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of information description constituting the table.

23. A document segmentation method comprising:

15 a table analyzing step for generating cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in a document to be processed;

20 a table type judging step for judging a table type with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors generated by said table analyzing step;

25 a first segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table describing a table; and

a second segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table

type is a table for layout.

24. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 23, wherein said first segment generating step  
5 comprises:

a cut direction determination step for  
determining a cut direction of the table by judging  
whether the data is expressed in a column or a row in  
the table on the basis of the cell position data and  
10 the cell vectors; and

a table segment generating step for  
generating a table segment by dividing the table on  
the basis of the table type and the cut direction.

25. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 24, wherein said second segment generating step  
15 generates the table itself as the segment.

26. A document segmentation method according to  
20 claim 23, wherein said second segment generating step  
comprises;

a cell cluster generating step for  
generating cell cluster information by clustering the  
cells in the table; and

25 a layout segment generating step for  
generating segment by connecting the cells in the  
table with reference to the cell position data and the



cell cluster information.

27. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 26, wherein said first segment generating step  
5 generates the table itself as the segment.

28. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 26, wherein said second segment generating step  
generates the table itself as the segment.

10

29. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 23, further comprising a normal segment  
generating step for dividing the document into a  
segment which corresponds to one table;  
15 and wherein

the table generated as one segment by said  
normal segment generating step is to be processed by  
said table analyzing step.

20 30. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 23, wherein said table analyzing step further  
generates cell data of the analyzed table and said  
table type judging step judges the table type with  
reference to the cell data.

25

31. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 30, wherein said table type judging step

comprises a similarity judging step for judging the  
table type on the basis of similarity between the cell  
data positioned at particular positions with reference  
to the cell position data and the cell data generated  
5 by said table analyzing step.

32. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 30, wherein said table type judging step  
comprises a partial character line extracting step for  
10 extracting partial character lines from the cell data  
positioned at a particular position with reference to  
the cell position data and the cell data generated by  
said table analyzing step, and a character line  
comparing step for comparing the extracted partial  
15 character lines to judge the table type.

33. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 30, wherein said table type judging step  
comprises a partial character line extracting means  
20 for extracting partial character lines from the cell  
data positioned at a particular position with  
reference to the cell position data and the cell data  
generated by said table analyzing step, and a  
similarity judging step for judging the table type on  
25 the basis of similarity between the extracted partial  
character lines.

34. A document segmentation method according to claim 30, wherein said table type judging step comprises a syntax judging step for judging the table type with reference to the cell position data, the cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table analyzing step, and a similarity judging step for judging the table type on the basis of similarity between the cell data positioned at particular positions with reference to the cell position data and the cell data generated by said table analyzing step.

35. A document segmentation method according to claim 30, wherein said table type judging step comprises a syntax judging step for judging the table type with reference to the cell position data, the cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table analyzing step, a partial character line extracting step for extracting partial character lines from the cell data positioned at a particular position with reference to the cell position data and the cell data generated by said table analyzing step, and a character line comparing step for comparing the extracted partial character lines to judge the table type.

25

36. A document segmentation method according to claim 30, wherein said table type judging step

comprises a syntax judging step for judging the table  
type with reference to the cell position data, the  
cell vectors and the cell data generated by said table  
analyzing step, a partial character line extracting  
5 step for extracting partial character lines from the  
cell data positioned at a particular position with  
reference to the cell position data and the cell data  
generated by said table analyzing step, and a  
similarity judging means for judging the table type on  
10 the basis of similarity between the extracted partial  
character lines.

37. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 23, further comprising a table reforming step  
15 for reforming the table so that the number of cells in  
each column and each row becomes the same, by  
analyzing the table to be processed;  
and wherein

said table analyzing step analyzes the  
20 reformed table.

38. A document segmentation method according to  
claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises  
a supplementary data removing step for removing data  
25 added to the table from the table data.

39. A document segmentation method according to

claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises a multi-row/multi-column processing step for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data.

5

40. A document segmentation method according to claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises a composite table processing step for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of information  
10 description constituting the table.

41. A document segmentation method according to claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises;  
a supplementary data removing step for  
15 removing data added to the table from the table data;  
and

a multi-row/multi-column processing step for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data.

20

42. A document segmentation method according to claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises;  
a supplementary data removing step for  
removing data added to the table from the table data;  
25 and

a composite table processing step for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of

information description constituting the table.

43. A document segmentation method according to claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises;

5 a multi-row/multi-column processing step for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data; and

a composite table processing step for reforming the table by analyzing regularity of  
10 information description constituting the table.

44. A document segmentation method according to claim 37, wherein said table reforming step comprises;

a supplementary data removing step for  
15 removing data added to the table from the table data;

a multi-row/multi-column processing step for reforming the table regularly by analyzing the structure of the table data; and

a composite table processing step for  
20 reforming the table by analyzing regularity of information description constituting the table.

45. A computer-readable storage medium storing a document segmentation program for controlling a  
25 computer to perform document segmentation, said program comprising codes for causing the computer to perform:

a table analyzing step for generating cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors representing characteristics of the cells, by analyzing a table in  
5 a document to be processed;

a table type judging step for judging a table type with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors generated by said table analyzing step;

10 a first segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table type is a table describing a table; and

a second segment generating step for generating a segment from the table when the table  
15 type is a table for layout.

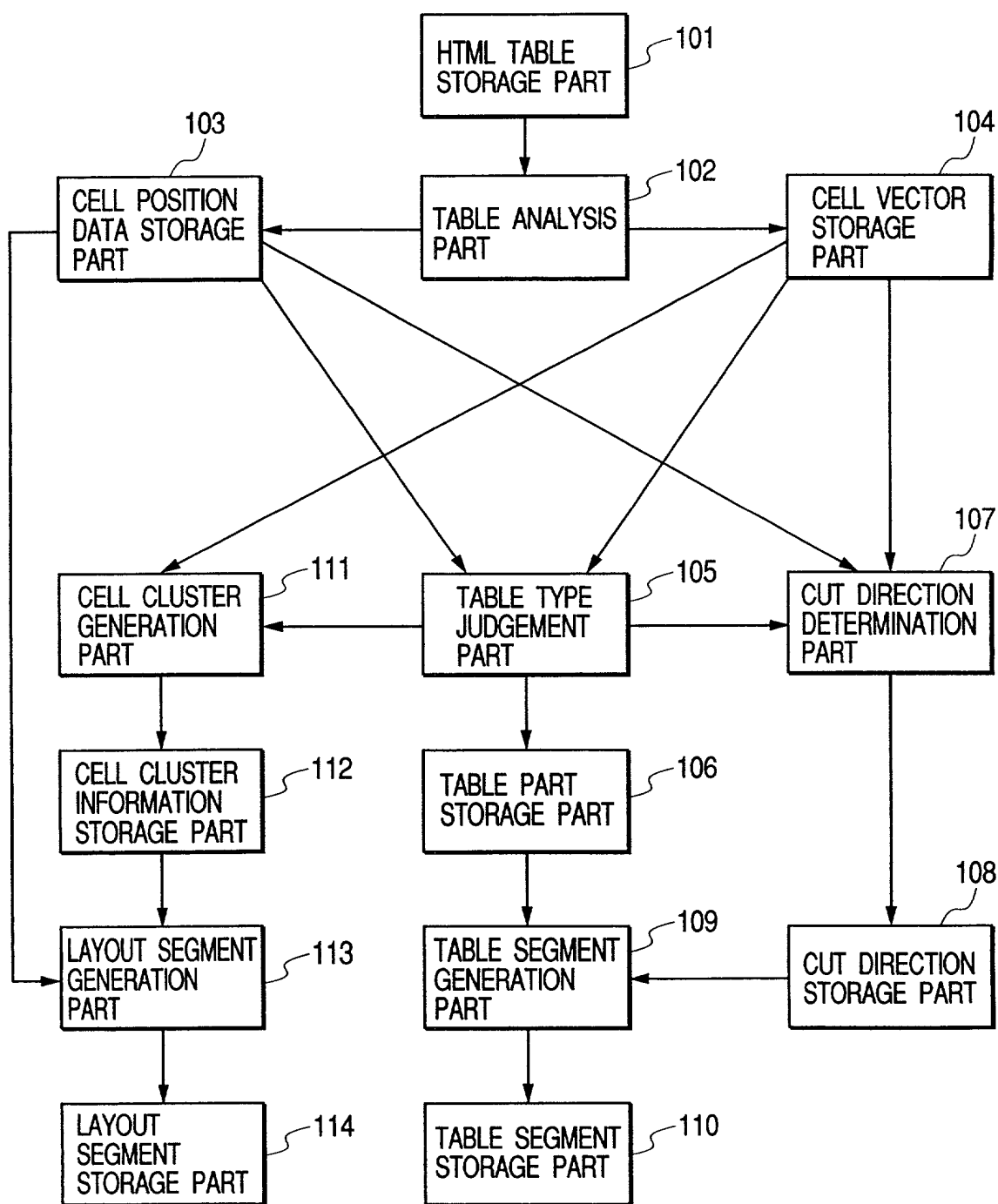
# ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

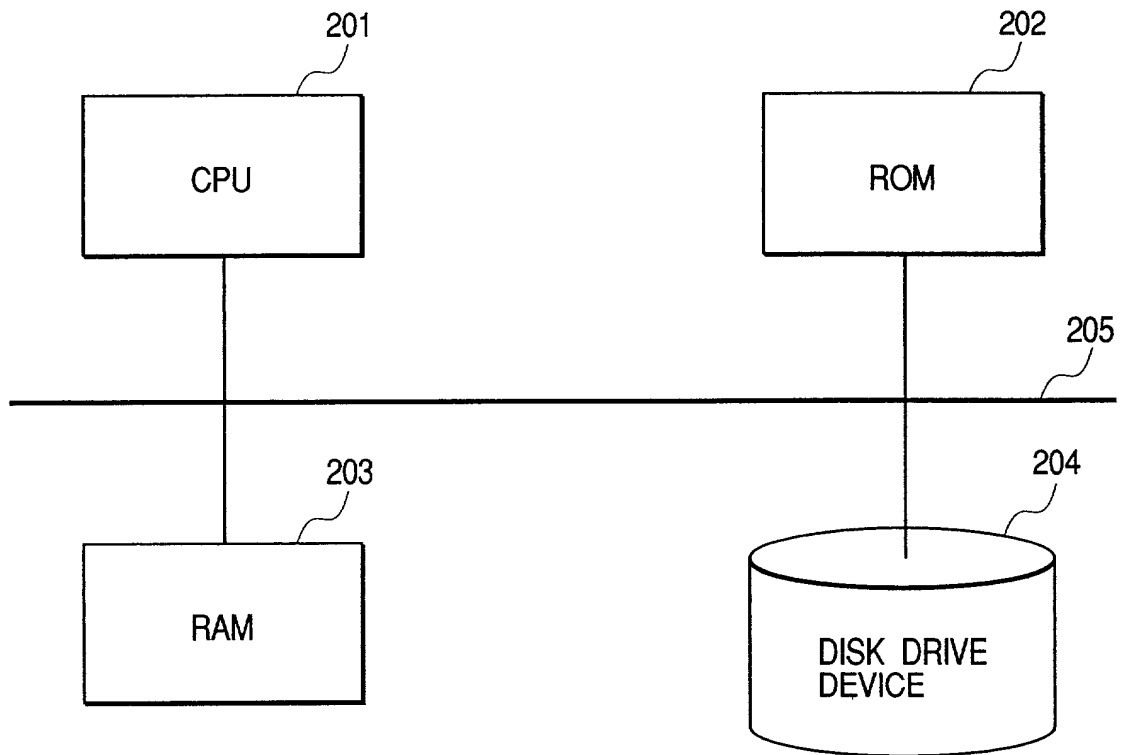
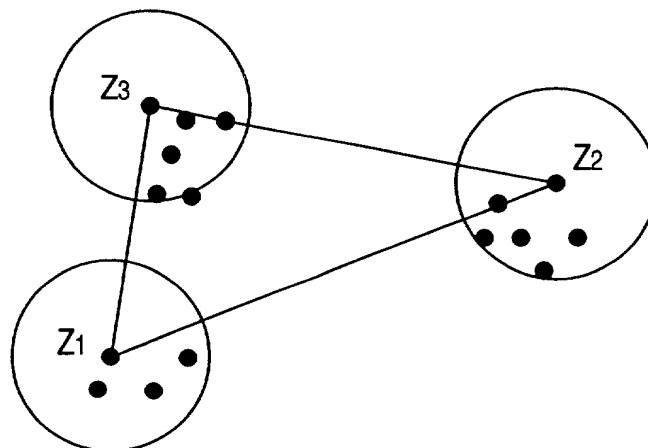
A table in an HTML document is analyzed to generate cell position data indicating a positional relationship between cells and cell vectors

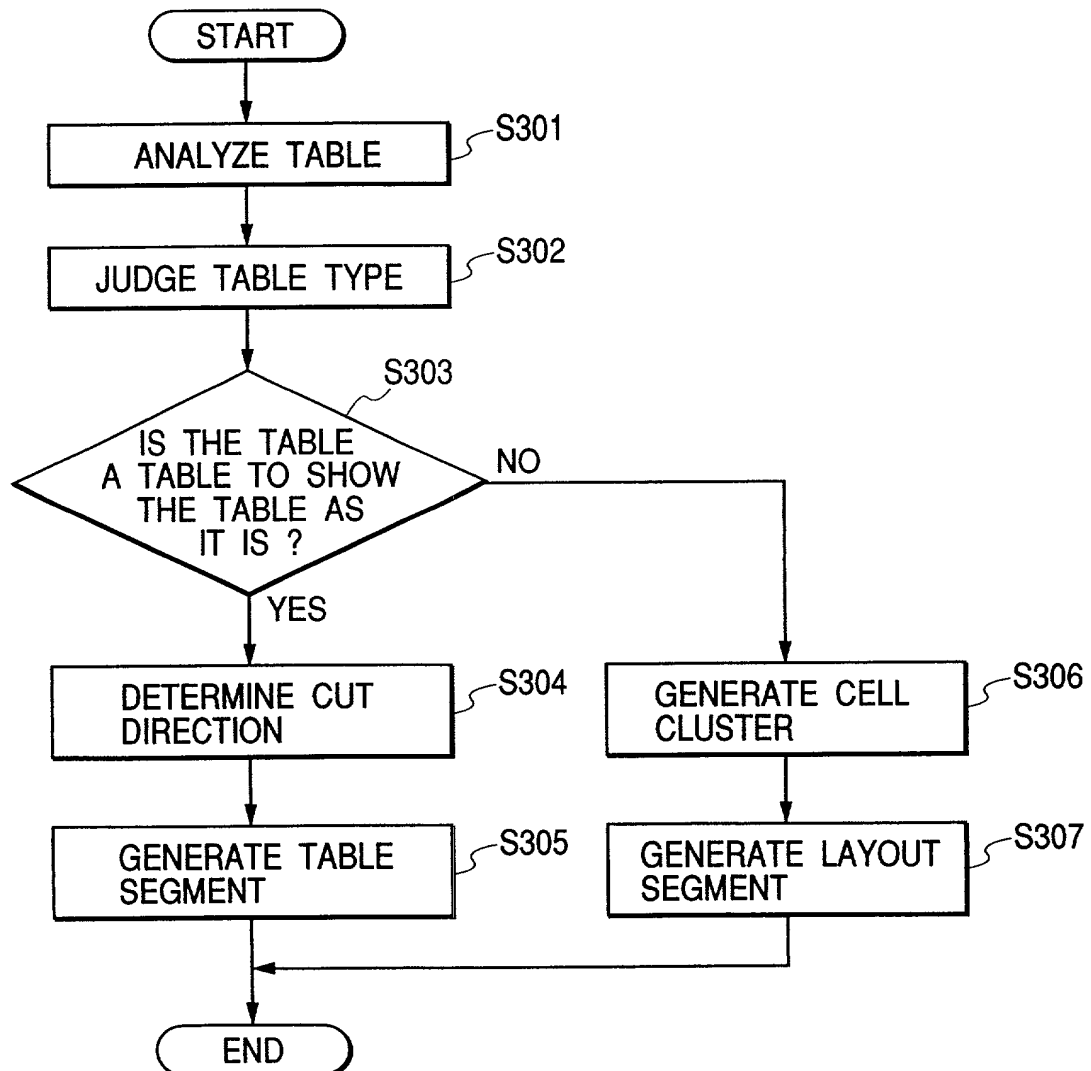
5 representing characteristics of the cells, and a table type is judged with reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors, and, if the table type is a table describing a table, it is judged whether the data is represented in a column or a row with  
10 reference to the cell position data and the cell vectors, and a cut direction of the table is determined, and segments are generated with reference to the table type and the cut direction. If the table type is a table for layout, the cells are clustered  
15 with reference to the cell vectors, and the segments are generated with reference to the cell position data and cell cluster information.



FIG. 1



**FIG. 2****FIG. 4**

**FIG. 3**

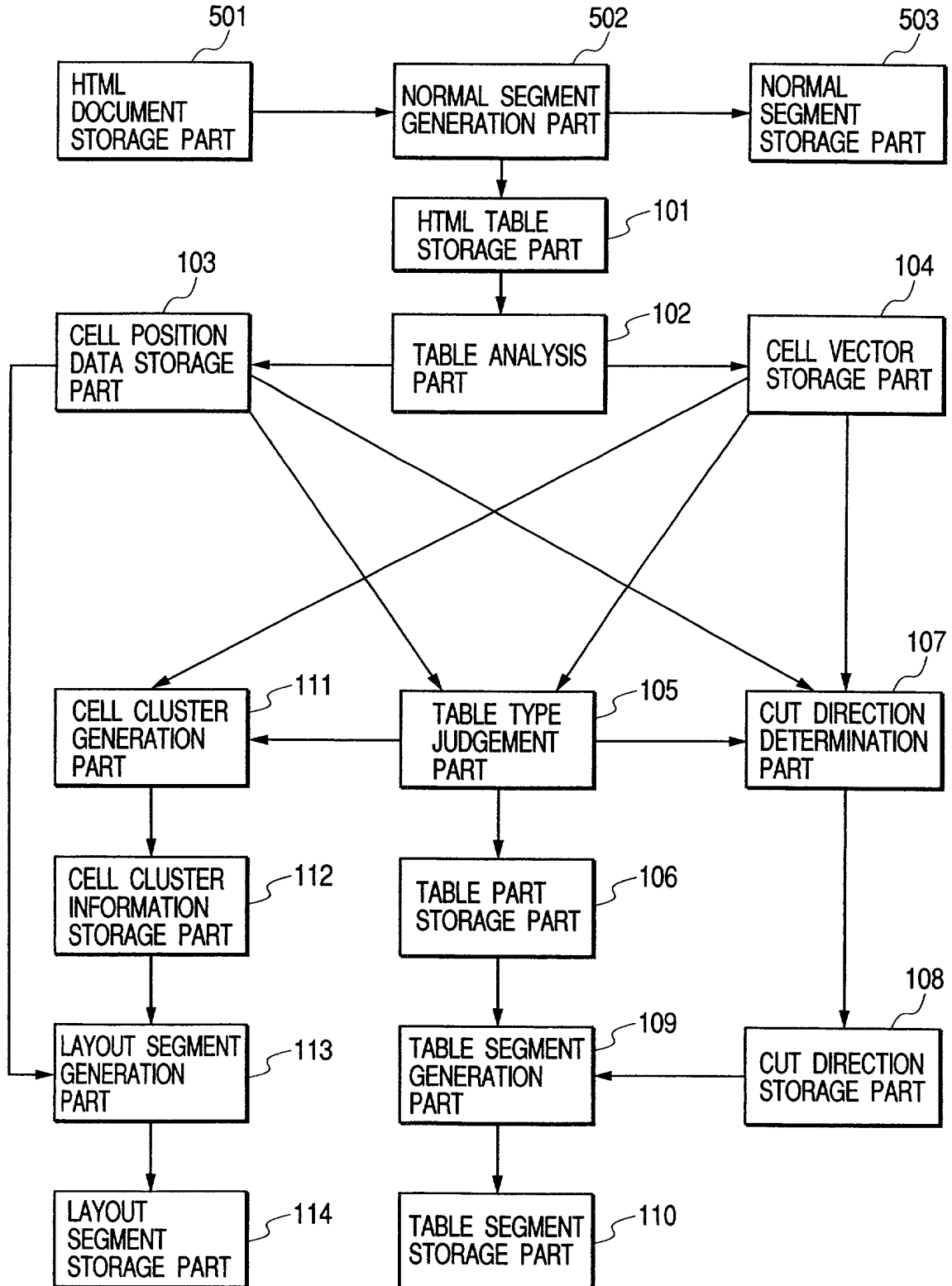
**FIG. 5**

FIG. 6

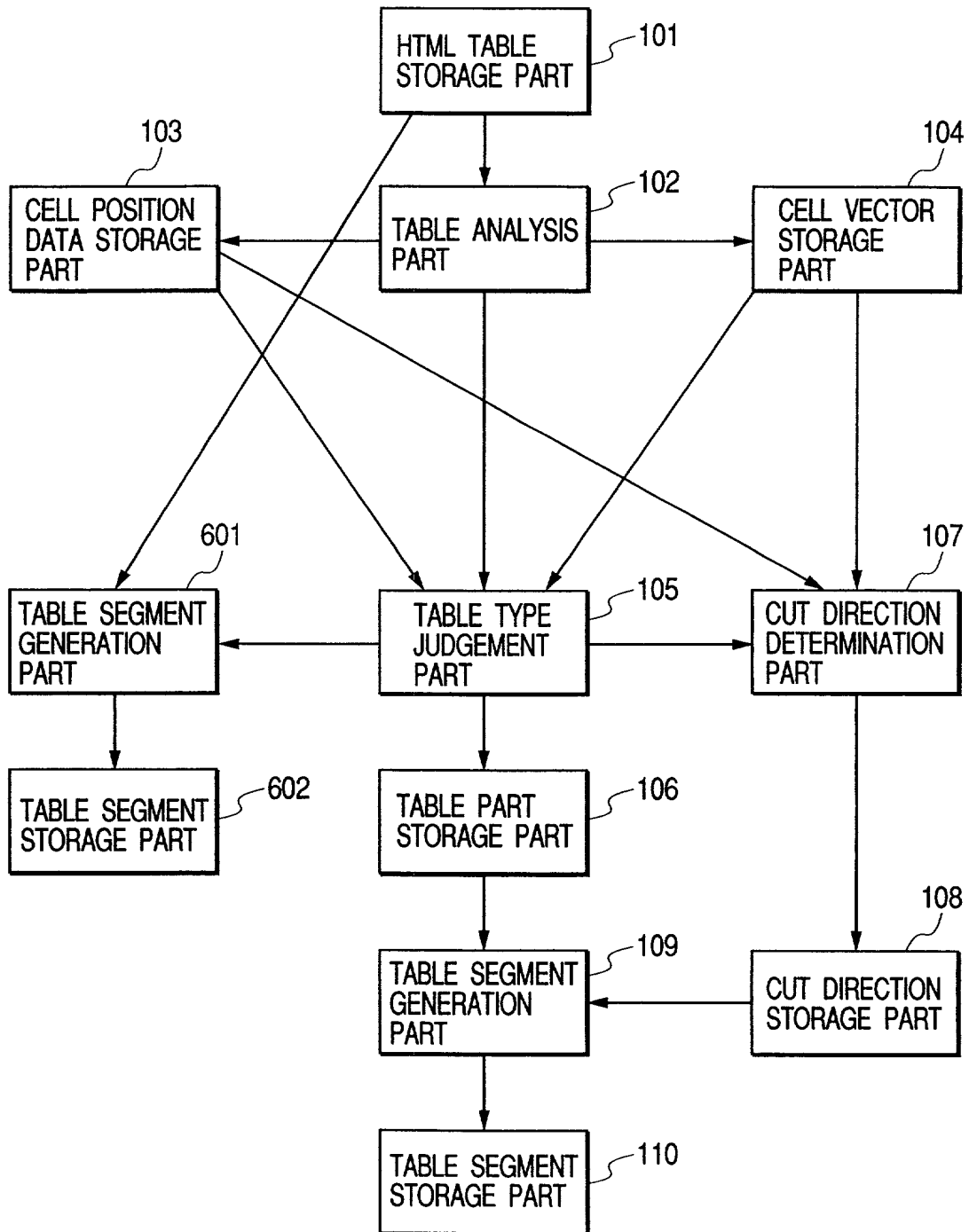
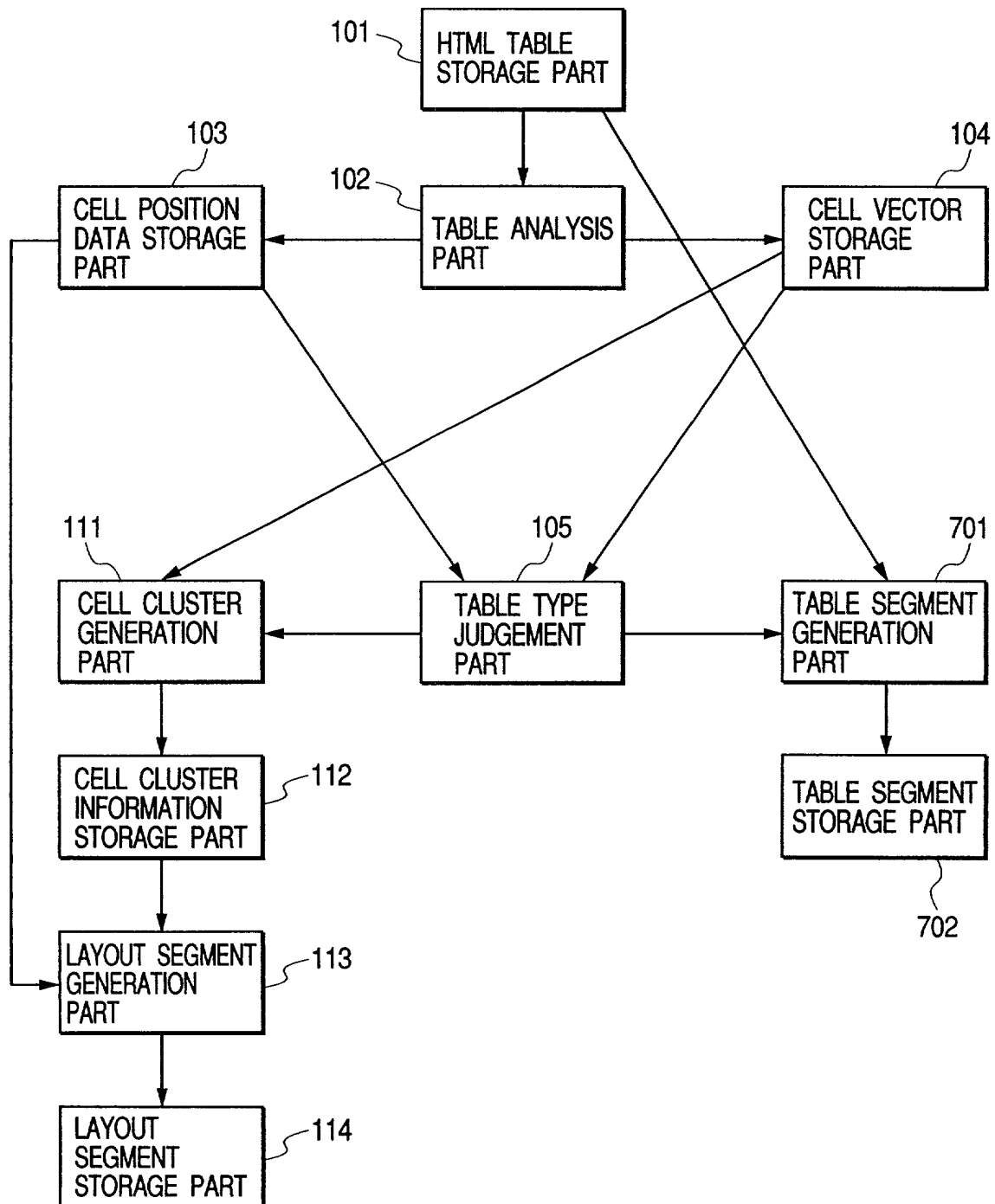


FIG. 7

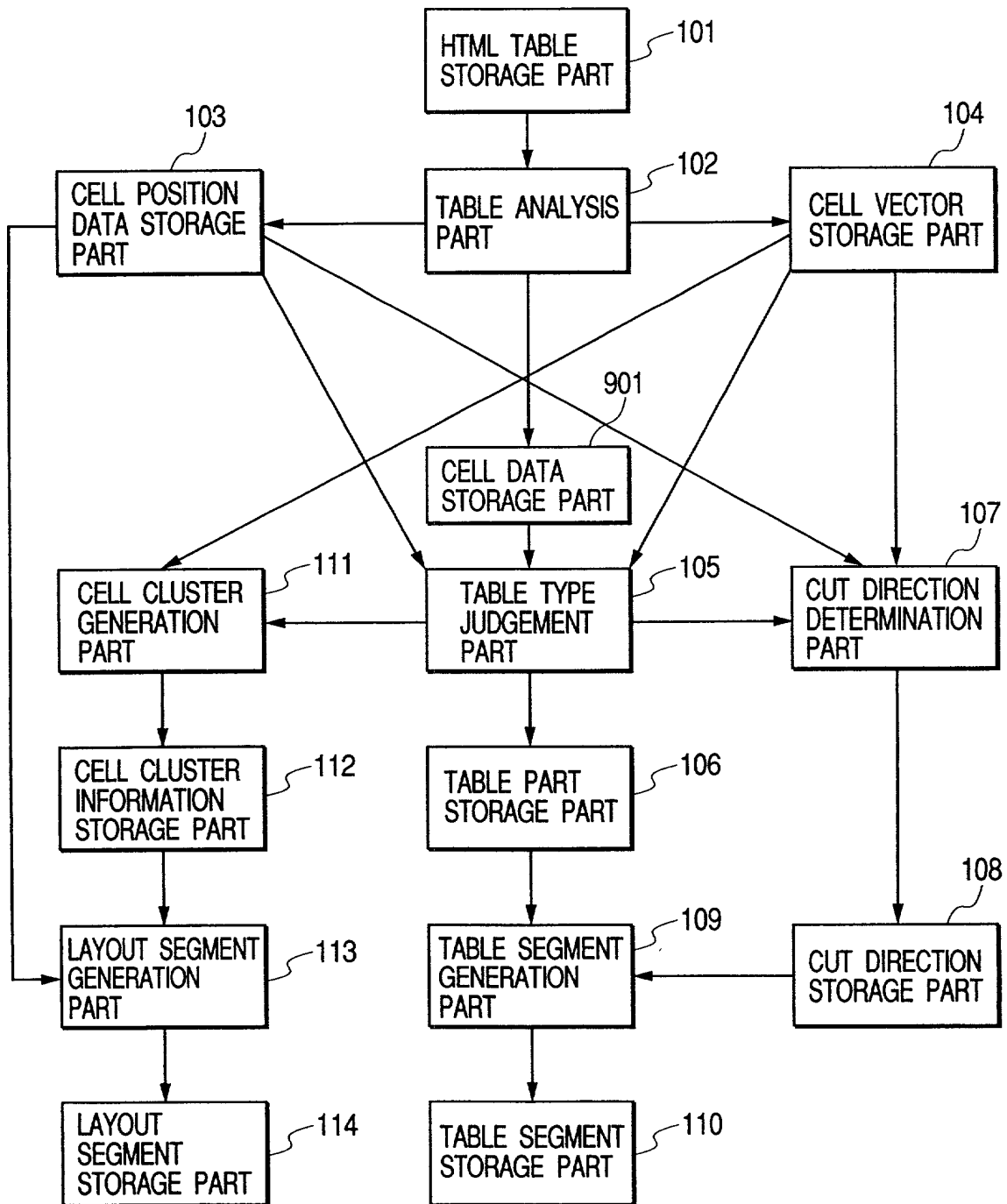


*FIG. 8*

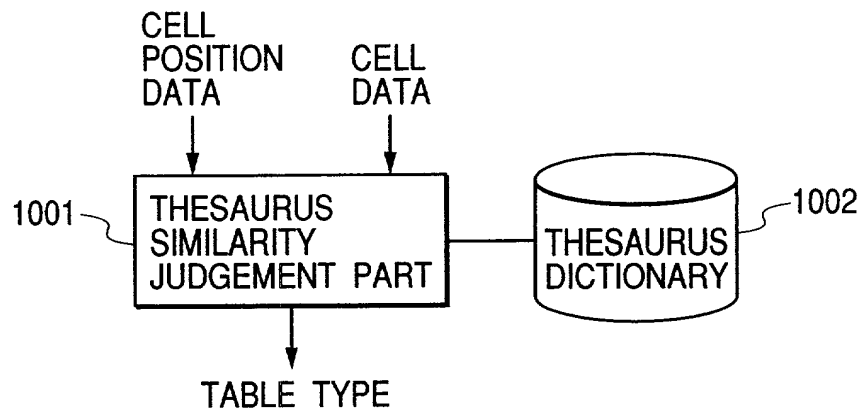
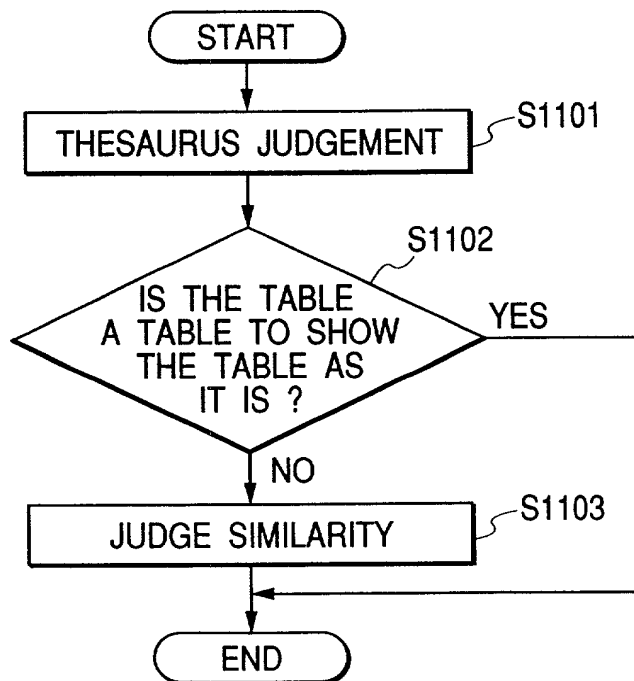
## How To Rear Flowers

Flower Name	How to Rear	Time for Sowing
Violet		
Morning Glory		
Balsam		
:		
:		

FIG. 9



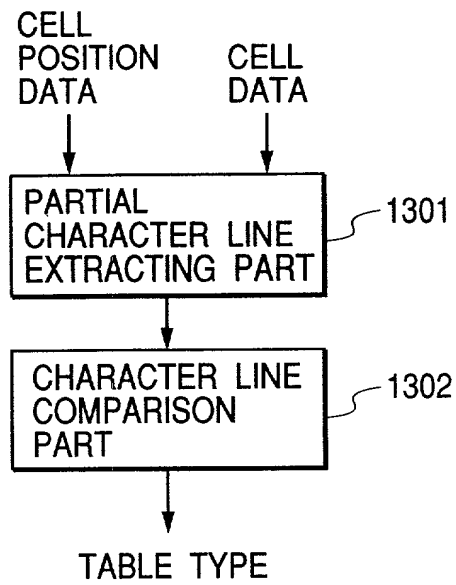
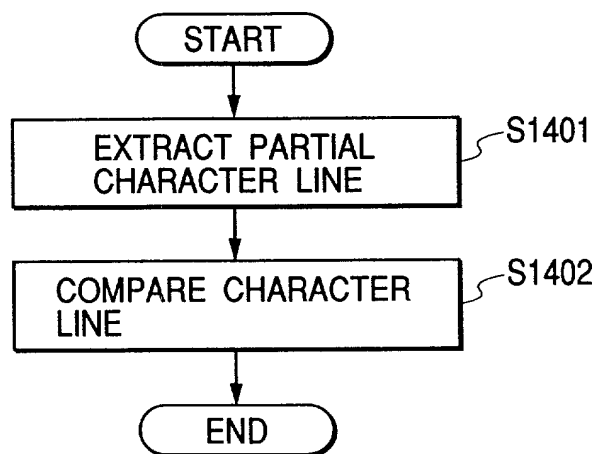


*FIG. 10**FIG. 11*

*FIG. 12*

## A Page Of Products Catalog

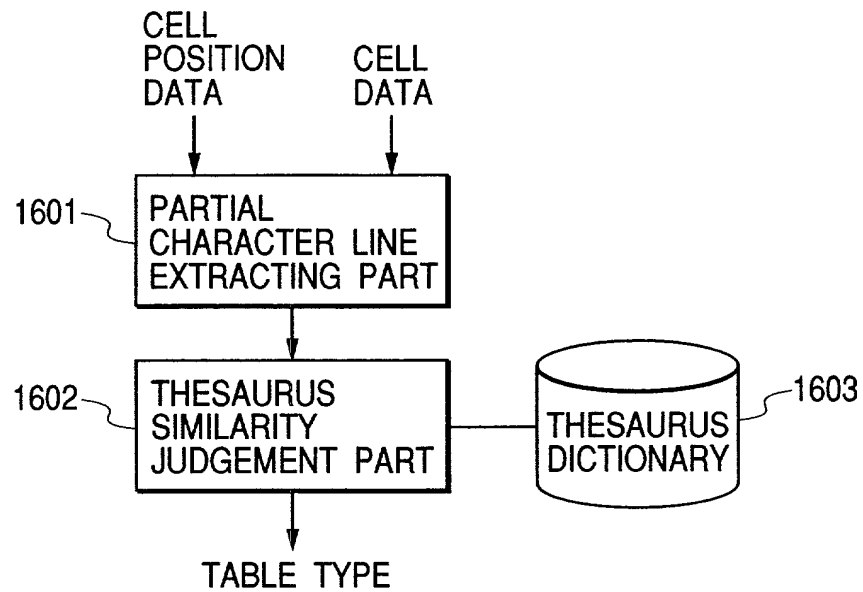
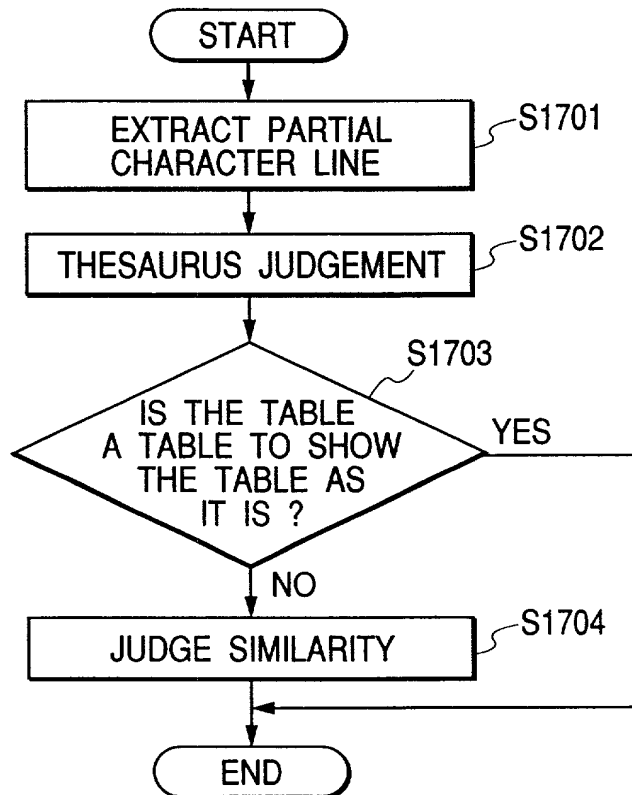
Type No.	Sales Unit	Delivery Time
AAA0001		
AAA0002		
AAA1001		
⋮		

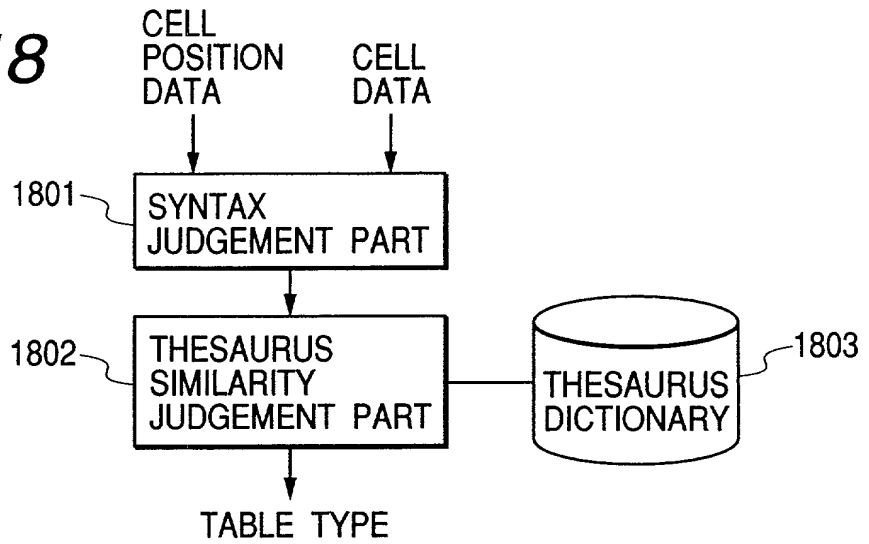
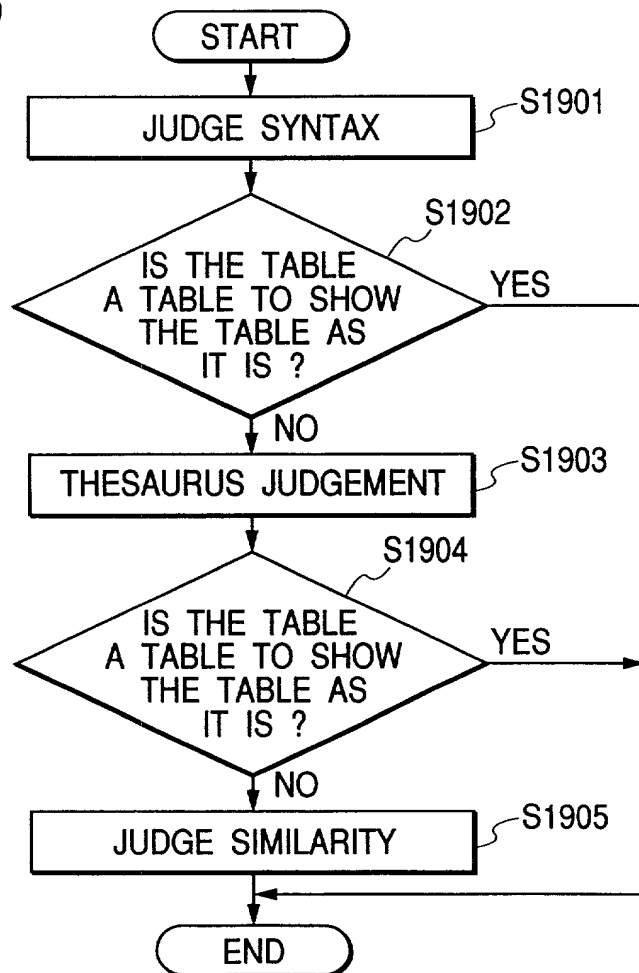
*FIG. 13**FIG. 14*

*FIG. 15*

## A Page Of Medical Centers

Name	Business Hours	Holiday
A Clinic		
B Clinic		
C Clinic		
:		
:		
:		

**FIG. 16****FIG. 17**

**FIG. 18****FIG. 19**

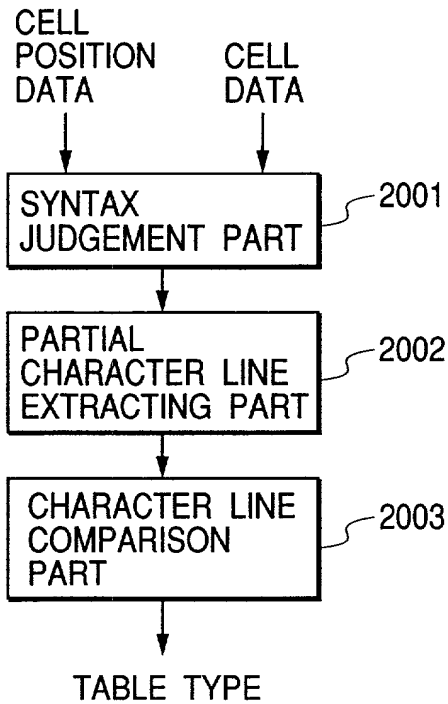
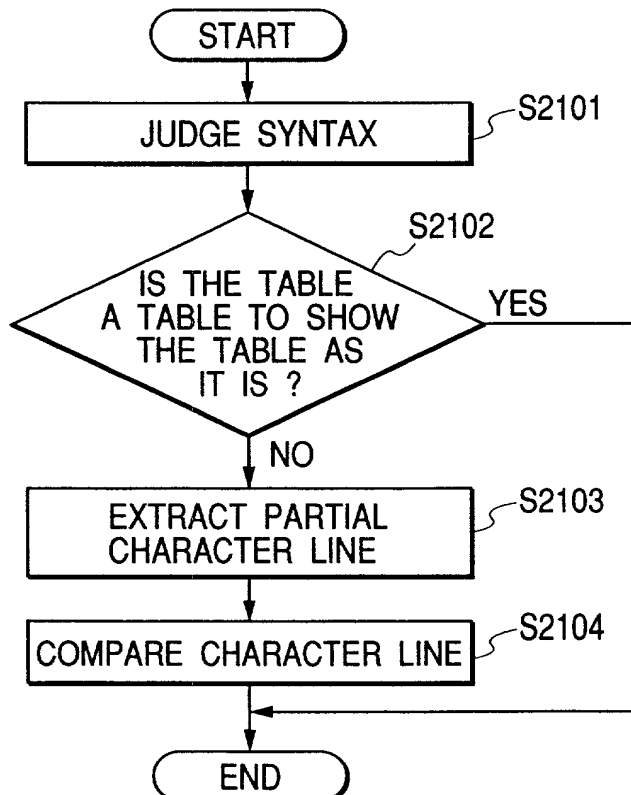
**FIG. 20****FIG. 21**

FIG. 22

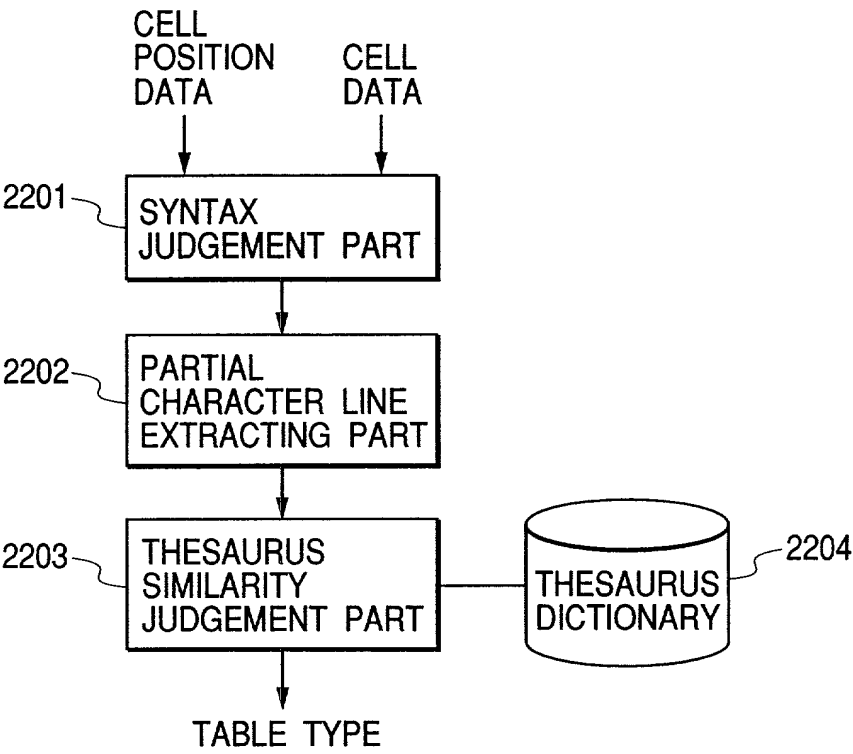


FIG. 24

Name	Address	Phone Number
Taro Yamada	Yokohama-City	045-000-0000
Hanako Yamada	Kawasaki-City	044-111-1111



FIG. 23

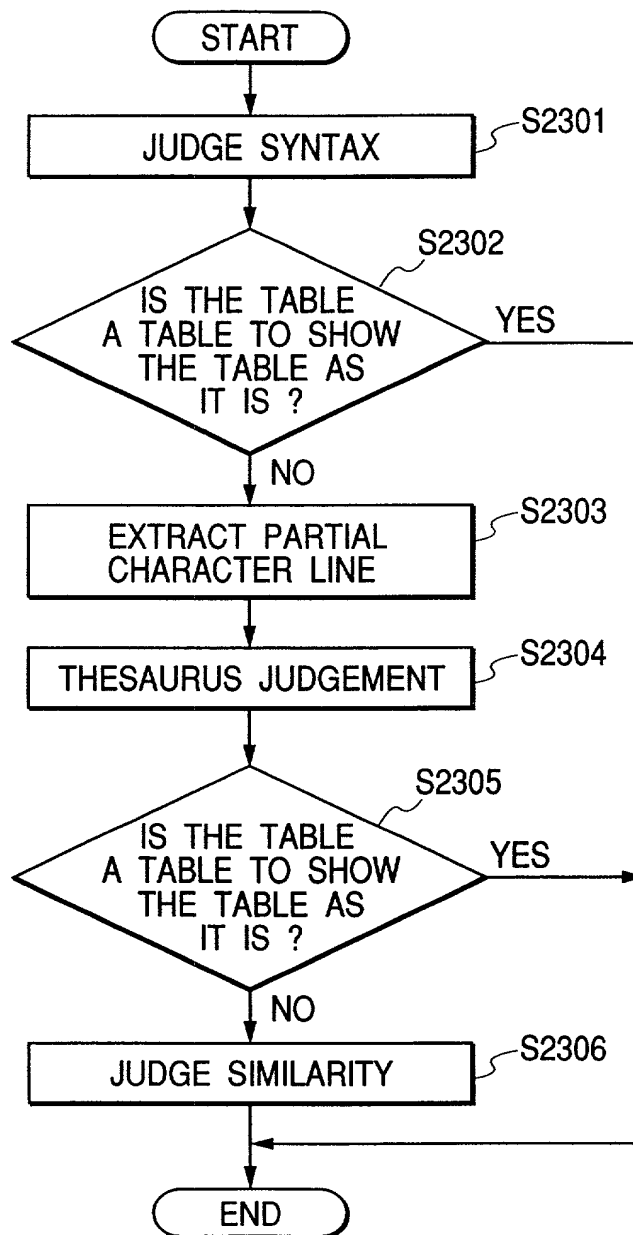
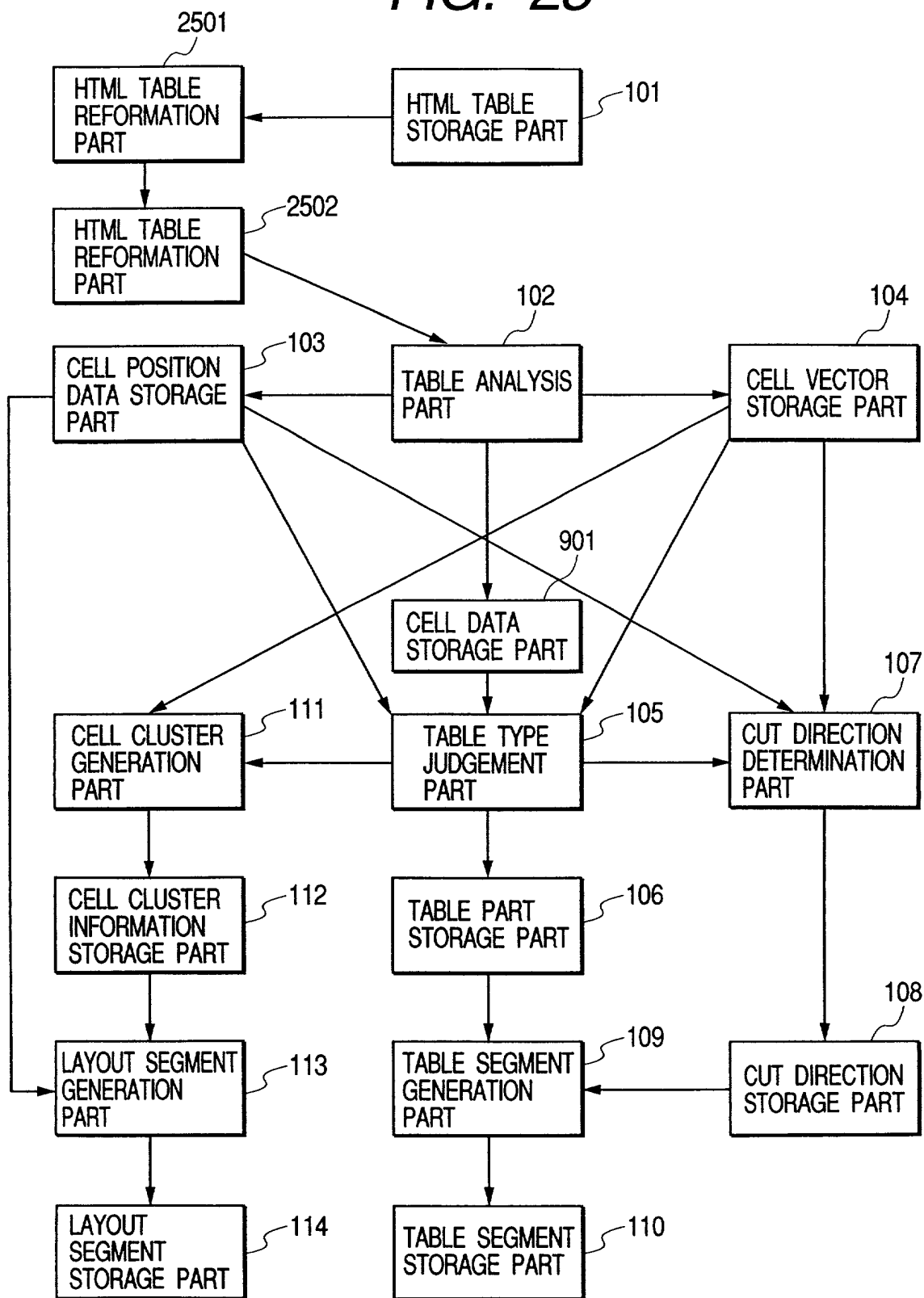
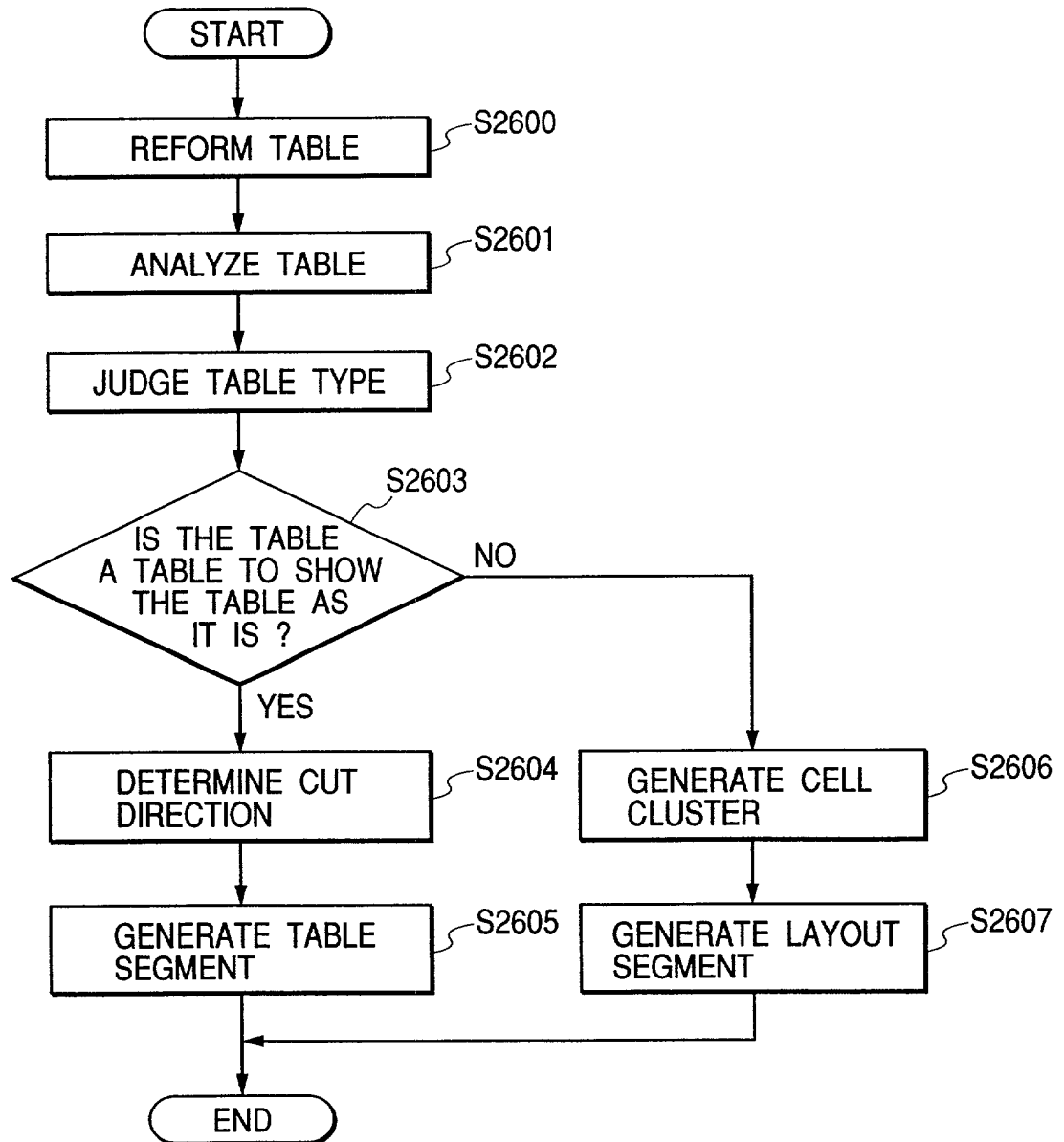


FIG. 25



**FIG. 26**

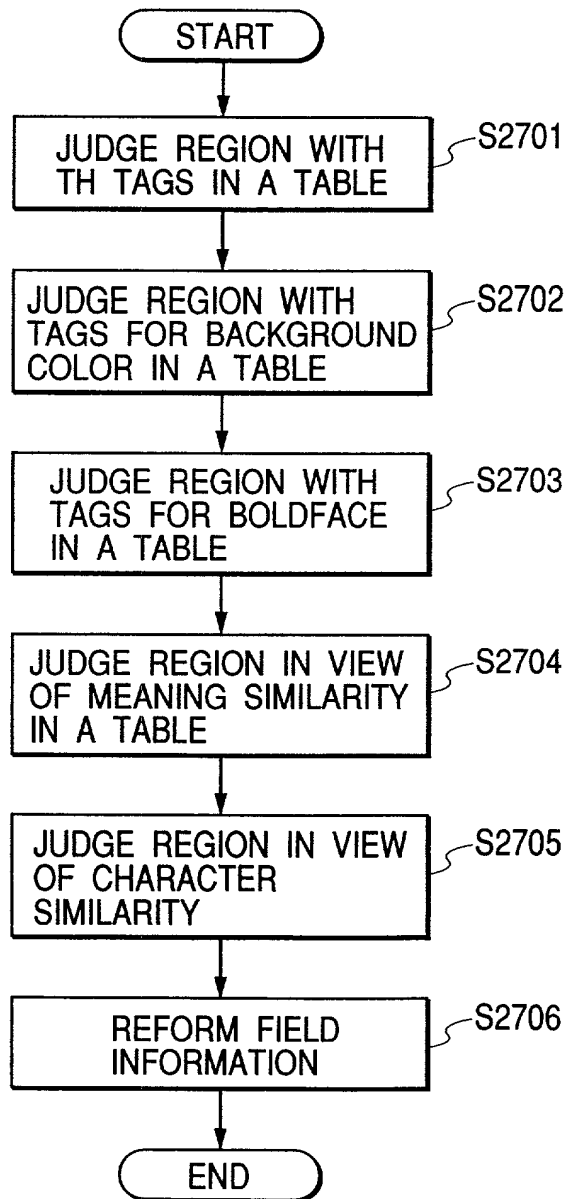
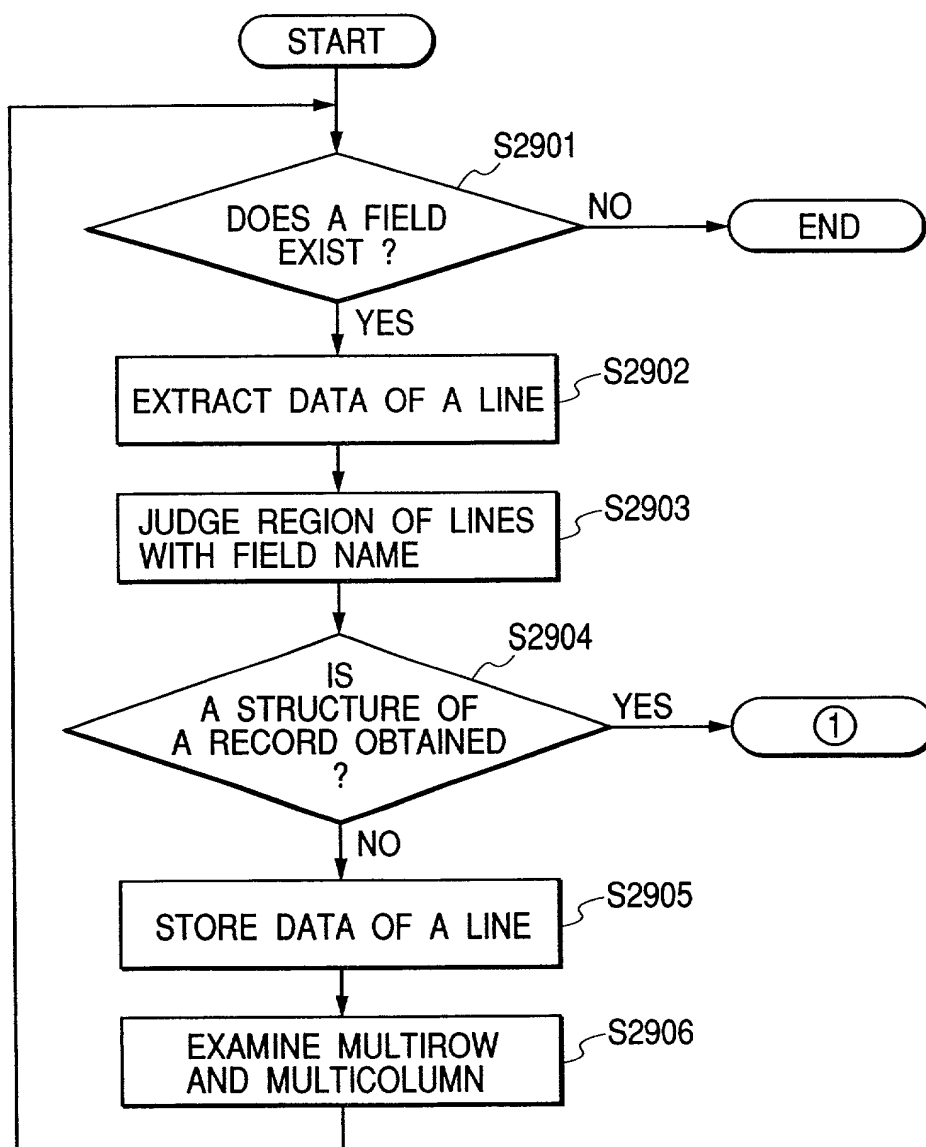
*FIG. 27*

FIG. 28

How To Rear Flowers

Supplementary Data A		
Flower Name	How to Rear	Time for Sowing
Violet		
Morning Glory		
Balsam		
Supplementary Data B		

*FIG. 29A*

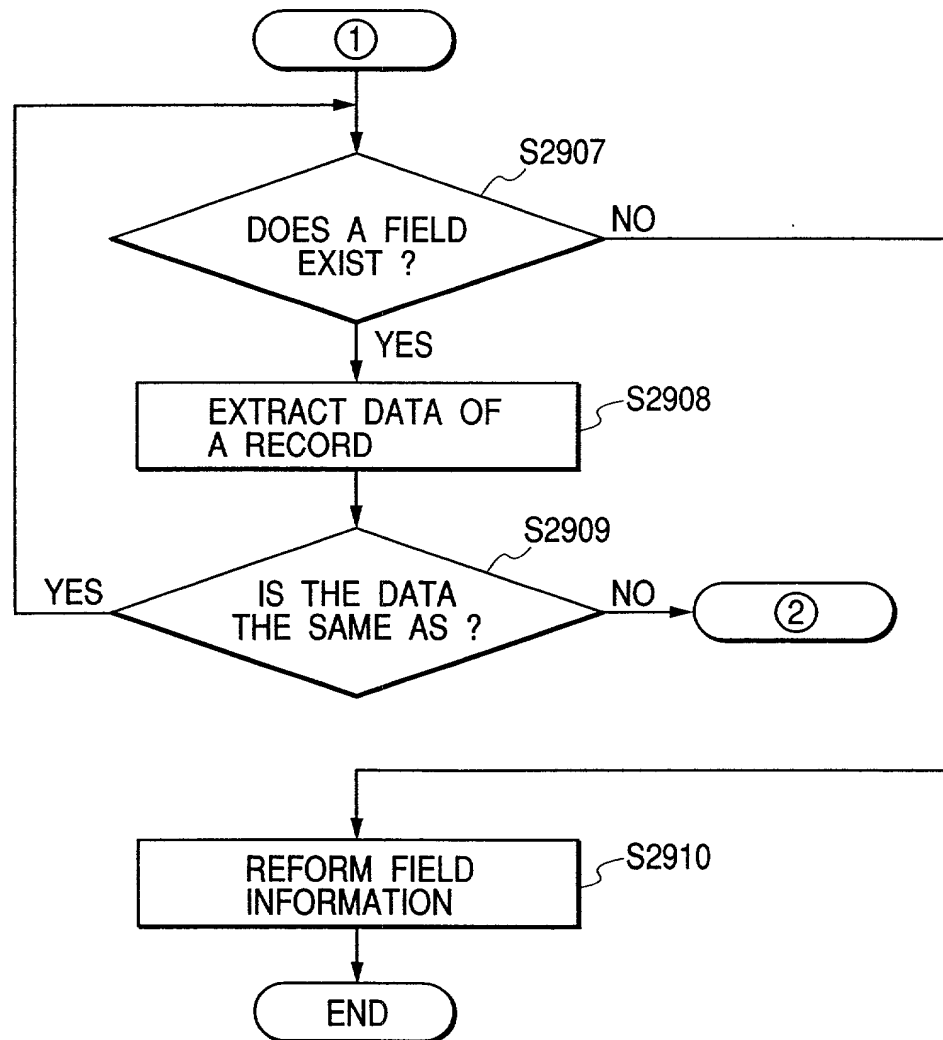
*FIG. 29B*

FIG. 29C

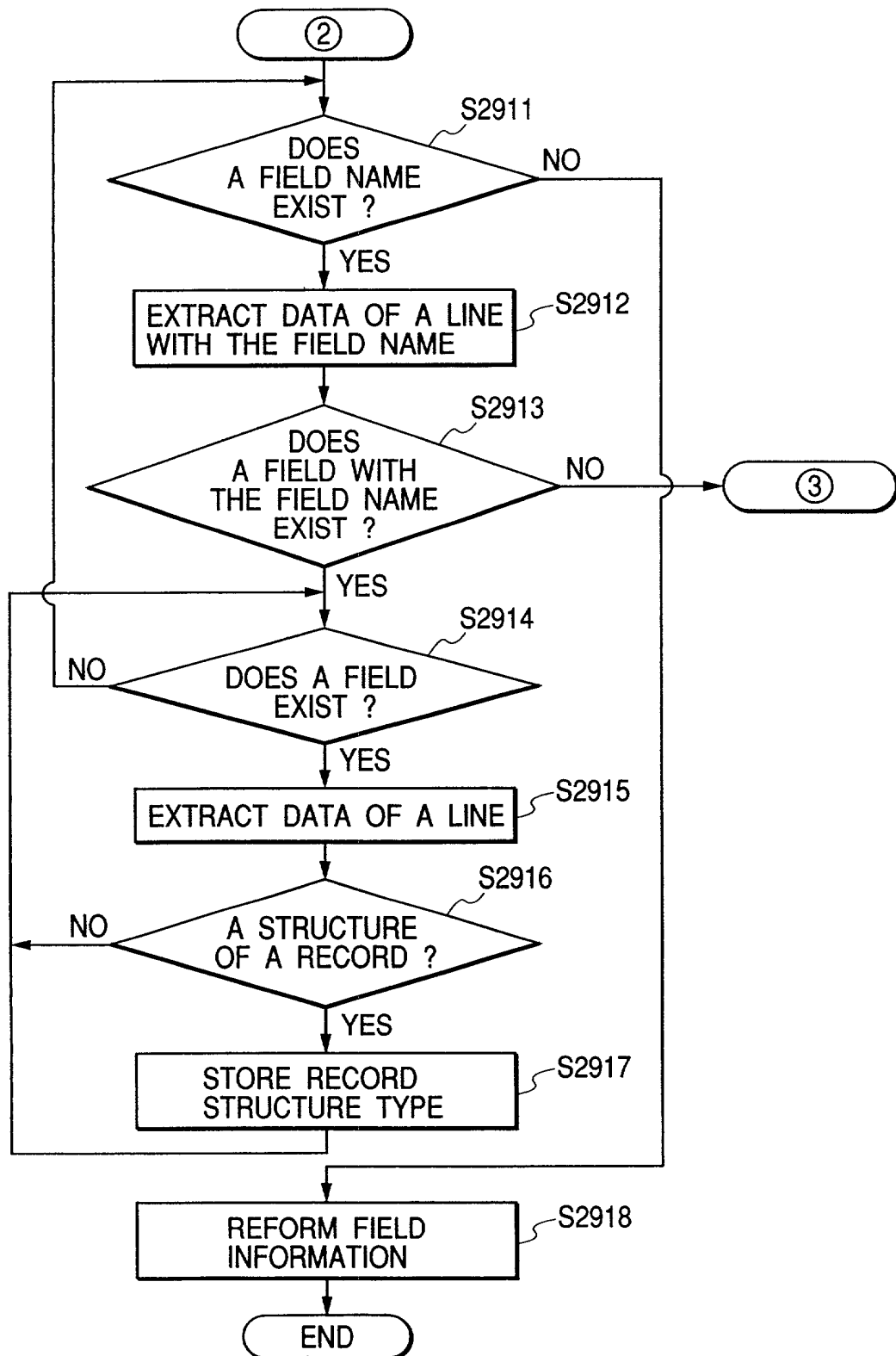




FIG. 29D

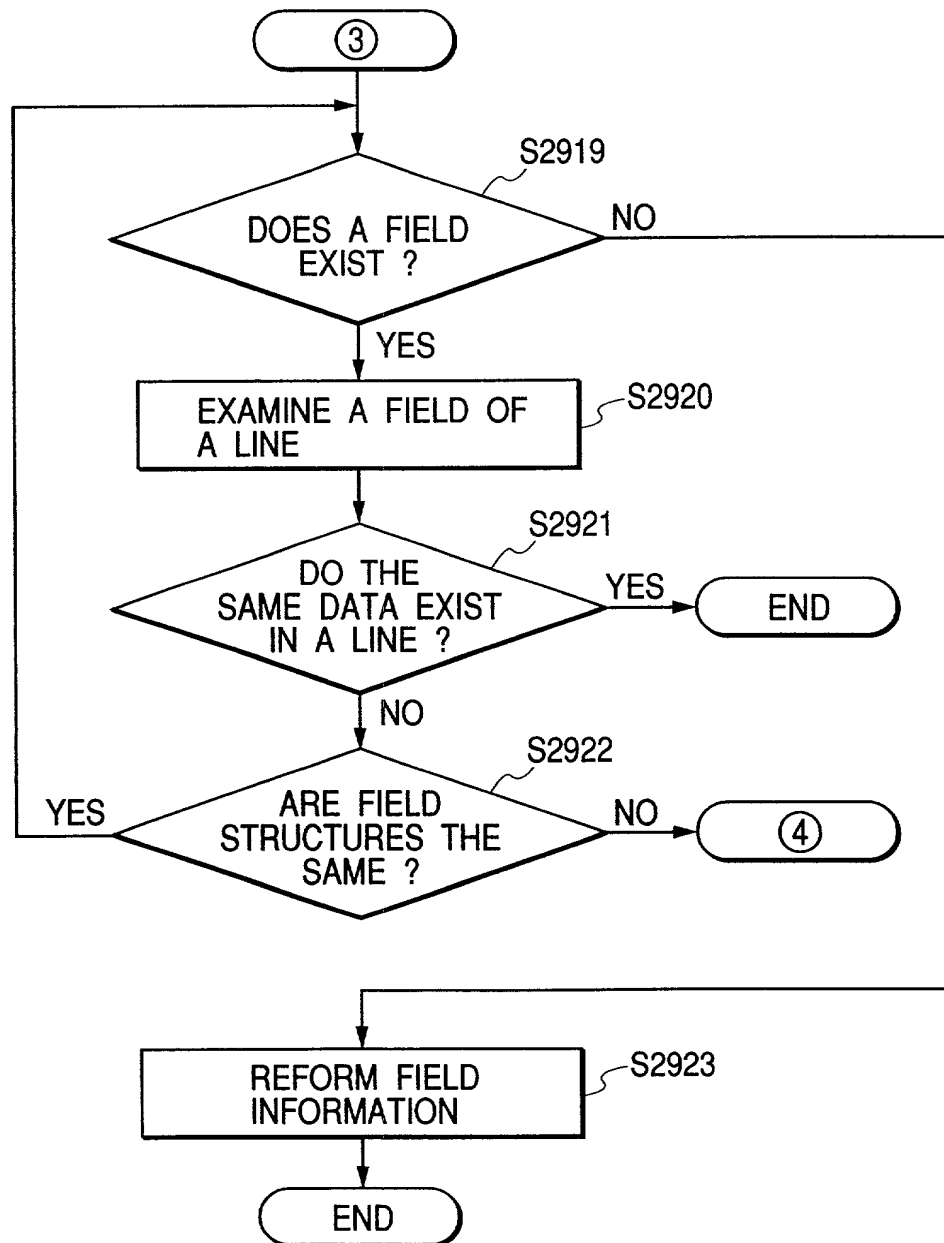
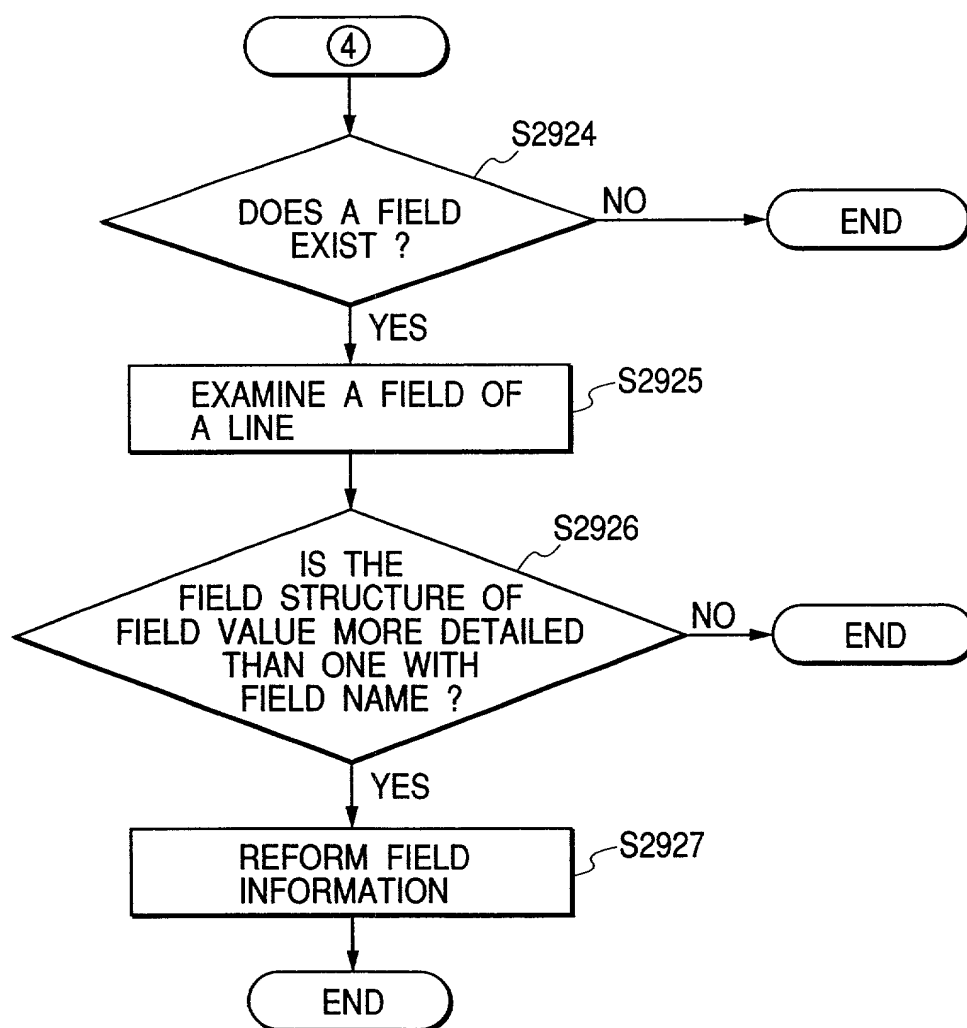


FIG. 29E



**FIG. 30A**

A	B	E
	C D	
F	G	H
I	J	K

**FIG. 30B**

A	B	B	E
A	C	D	E
F	G	G	H
I	J	J	K

**FIG. 30C**


**FIG. 30D**


**FIG. 30E**

[illegible]

**FIG. 30F**

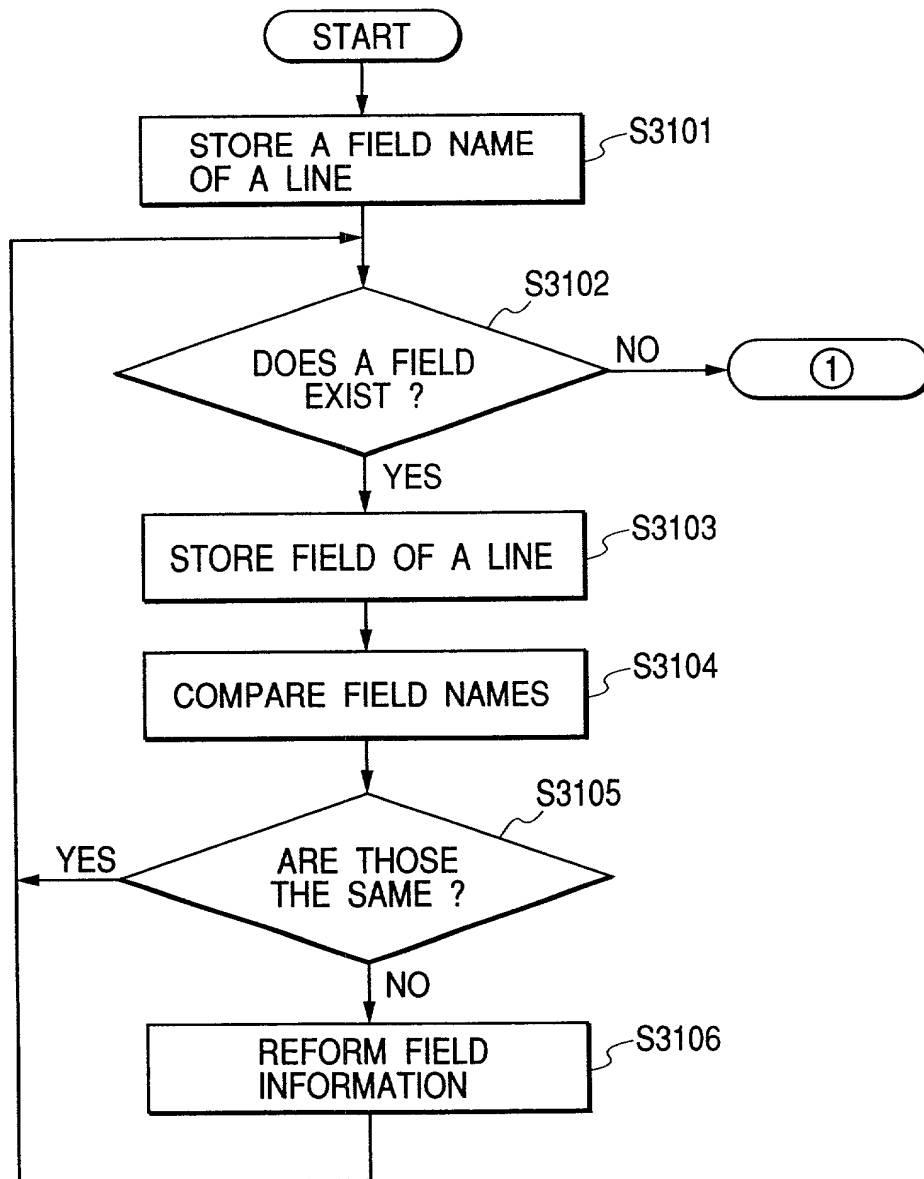

**FIG. 31A**

FIG. 31B

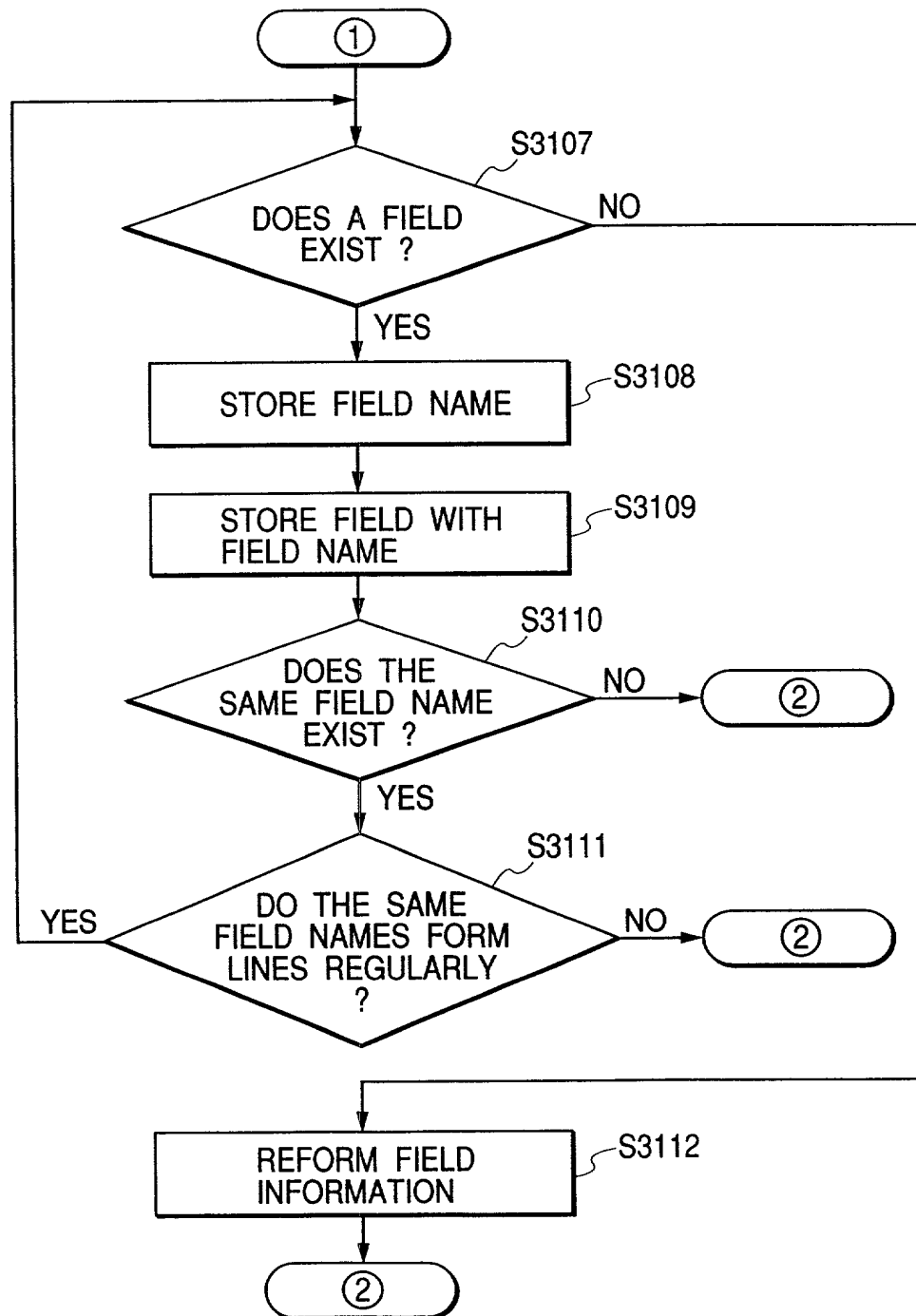


FIG. 31C

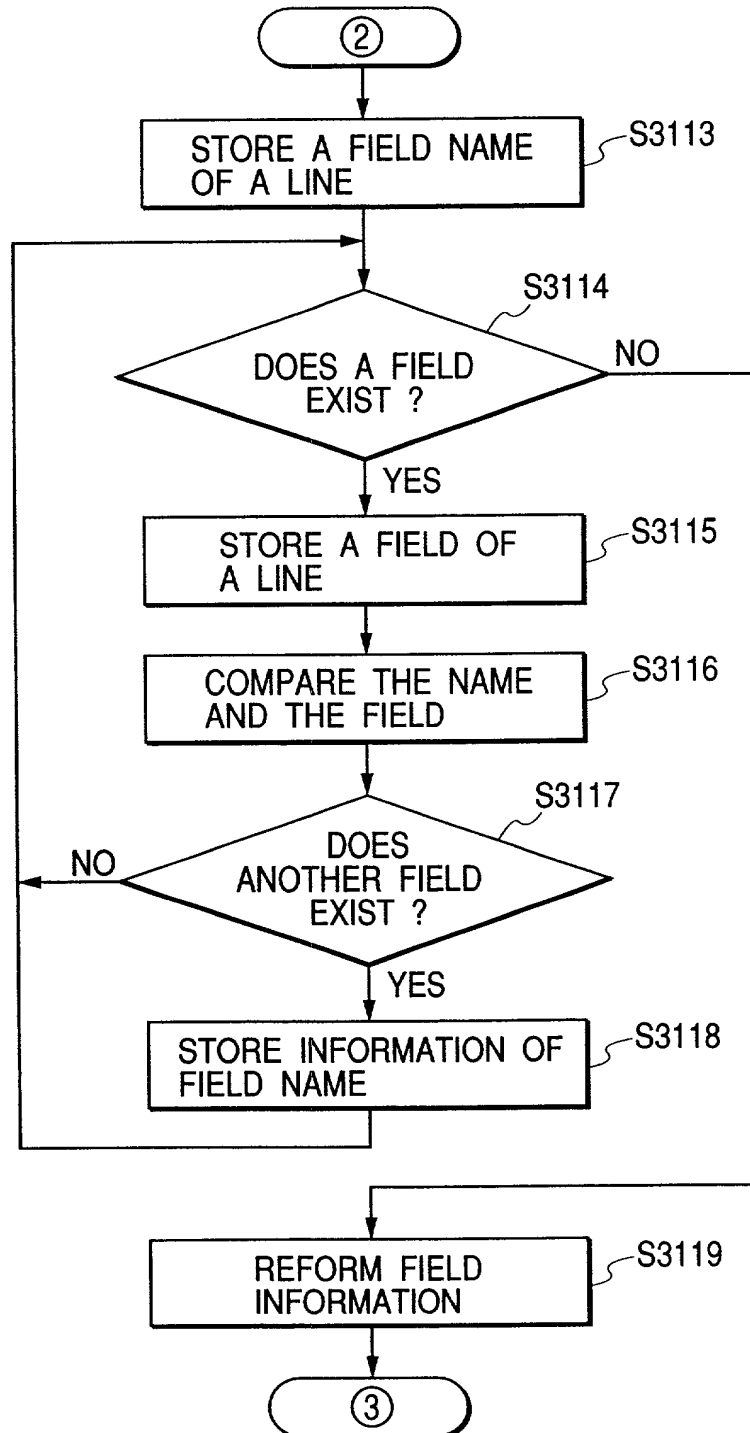


FIG. 31D

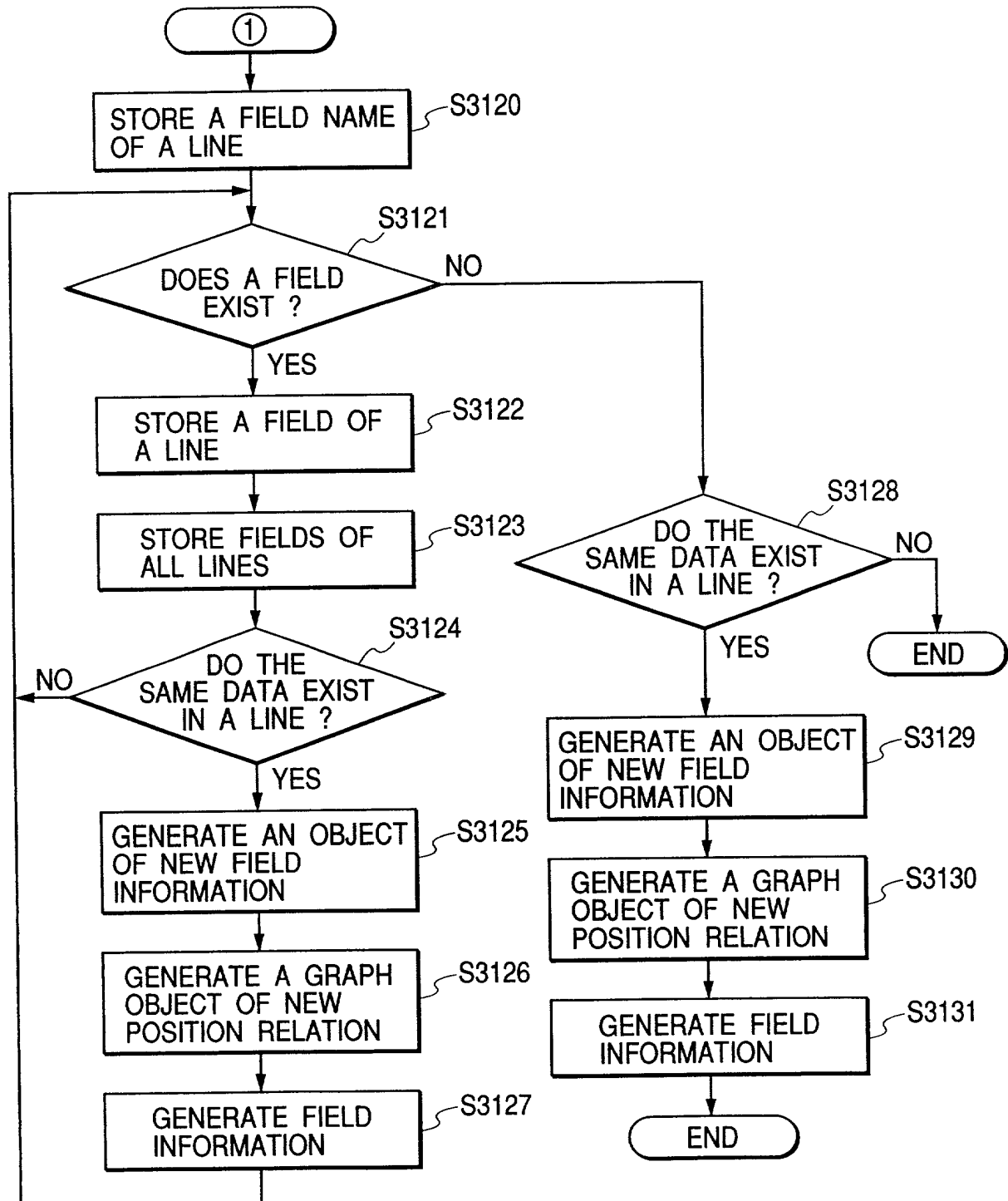


FIG. 32A

ooo	xxx	ddd	ooo	xxx	ddd

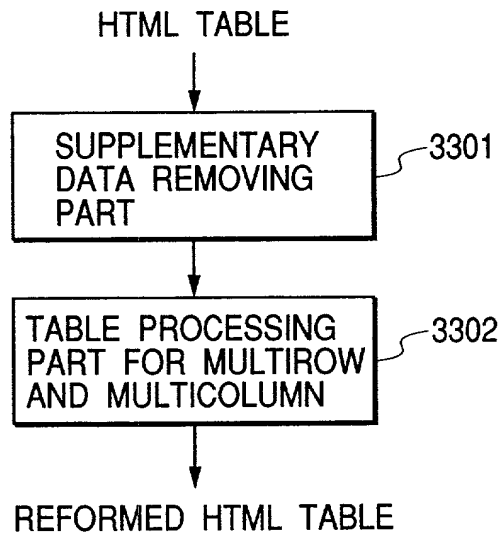
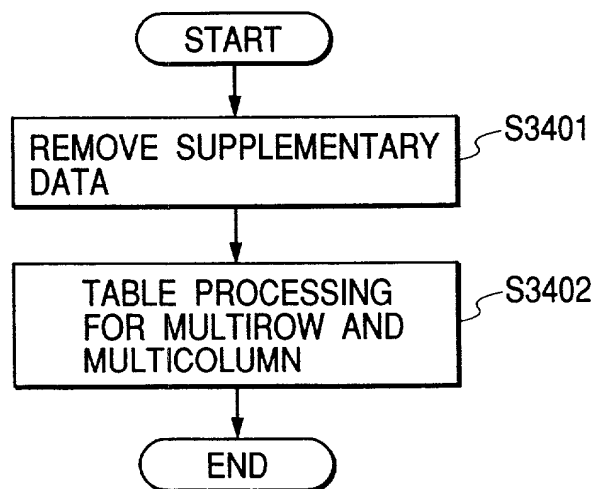
FIG. 32B

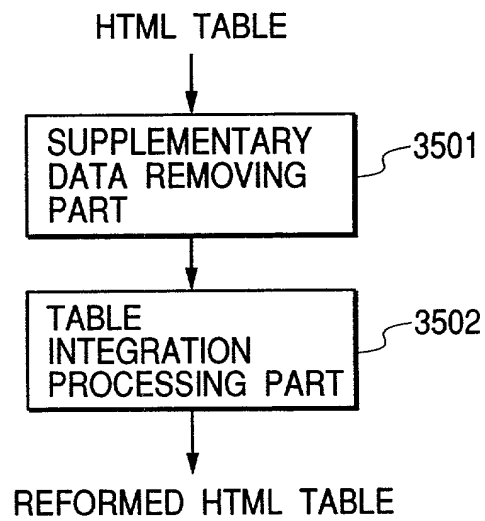
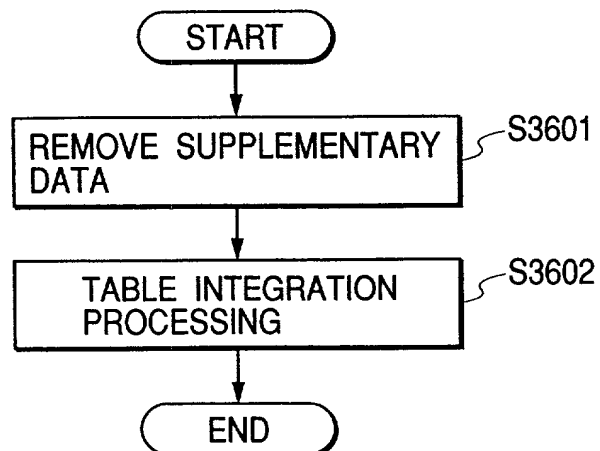
ooo	xxx	ddd
ooo	xxx	ddd

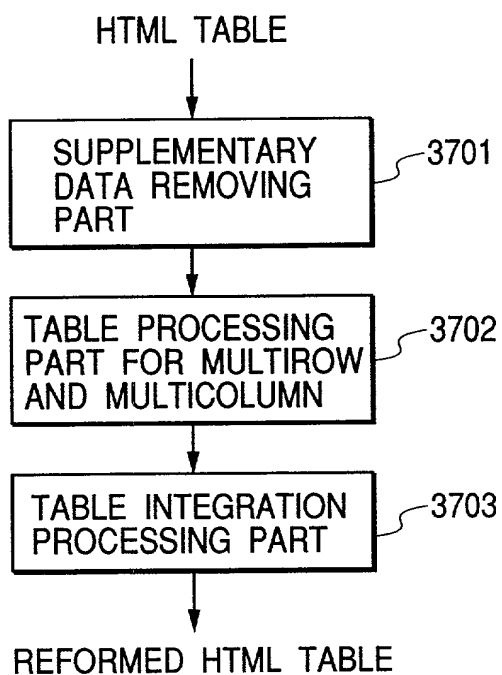
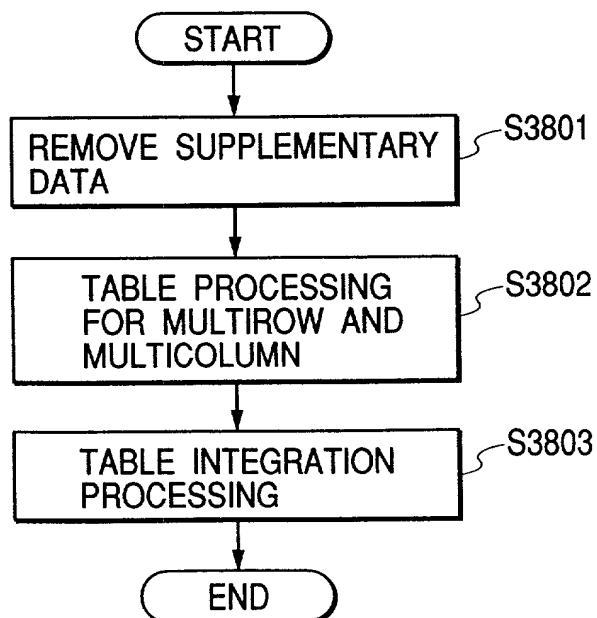
FIG. 32C

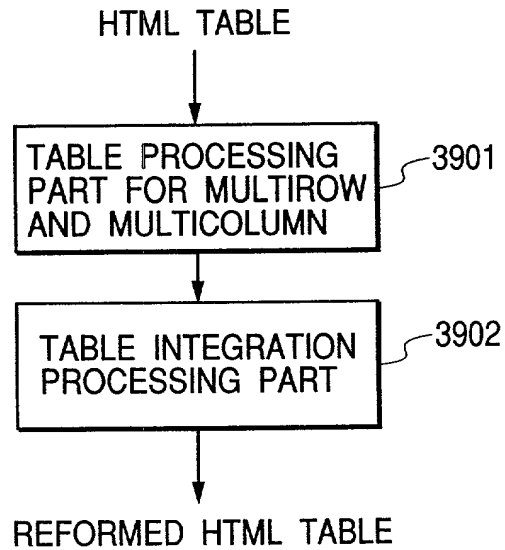
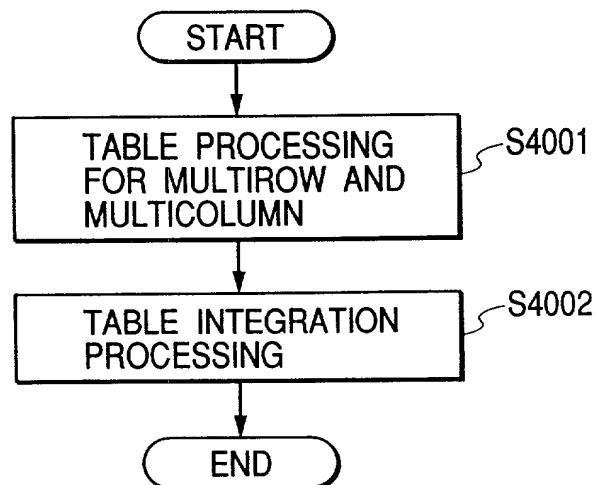
ooo	xxx	ddd
Title 1		
Title 2		



*FIG. 33**FIG. 34*

*FIG. 35**FIG. 36*

**FIG. 37****FIG. 38**

*FIG. 39**FIG. 40*

**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**  
(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DIVIDING DOCUMENT INCLUDING TABLE

the specification of which ☒ is attached hereto ☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>(Yes/No) Priority Claimed</u>
Japan	11-077583	23/03/99	Yes
Japan	Not Yet Assigned	23/03/2000	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)</u>	<u>Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)</u>
------------------------	----------------------------	--

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

**FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO**  
**Customer Number: 05514**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Kanagawa-ken, Japan

30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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30-2, Shimomaruko 3-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Sixth Inventor's signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen/Subject of Japan

(Page 3)

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